FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARTER PLAN TO UP DEFENSE SPENDING WILL HURT U.S. ECONOMY

AU301943 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

["Why Is Carter Militarizing U.S. Foreign Policy"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 30--BTA political observer Dimitur Shishmanov: The report of President Carter on the USA economic state came as an addition to his State of the Union message.

The report replies, though not directly, to the question of which are the internal political, economic and social causes that made the U.S. President embark on such an openly militaristic course in his foreign policy, and place the attack against detente at the core of this policy.

President Carter prefers to seek the way out of the deep economic and social crisis of the American capitalist system, not through disarmament, military expenditure cuts and the peaceful international cooperation, but through different means. He chose the road of the arms race and of harming the relationship with the Soviet Union, which invariably leads up to worsening the international political relations.

Evidently the American President considers that by augmenting the military production and the exports of armaments, he would be able to remain within the limits of the present 7 million unemployed in the United States and to secure some rate of growth of the production and a more moderate rate of rise in the American foreign trade deficit.

President Carter is allured by the illusion to somewhat soften the grave difficulties of the U.S. economy by imposing new arms expenditure increases on the NATO countries through U.S. arms deliveries. He expects the Washington-dictated decision on renewing and updating most of the arsenal of the NATO allies with U.S.-made weapons to help to this end, as well as the deployment of new U.S. rocket and nuclear missiles on the territory of these countries. The President is obviously cherishing an illusion to ensure a wider market for the USA in the EEC countries through the policy of trade bans on the exchange with the USSR and the other socialist countries inposed by Washington on its allies.

But actually the U.S. President only steps up the line of unemployment and inflation export from the USA to the U.S. allies and to other capitalist countries.

As the military-industrial complex circles and the monopolies play a very important role in the outcome of the U.S. election battle, President Carter has promised these circles sizable extra profits.

At the same time in his report on the U.S. economy, full of the gloomiest forecasts ever made by a U.S. President in the modern history of the USA, he warns the American citizens that inflation and prices will soar but that they should not claim new wage rises.

Thus the interests of the military-industrial complex and the monopolies and the President's election interests come before the interests of the American people. The arms race does not soften--on the contrary--it pushes further the budget deficits and still heavier burdens the economy, leading to deterioration of the living conditions of the working people. It leads to the unknown with well-known post-effects.

USSR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MINISTER ARRIVES

AU301806 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 30 January Erlen Pervyshin, USSR minister of communications equipment industry, arrived in Sofia. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering.

During a week the guest will be acquainted with the achievements of the Bulgarian electronics and electro-technical industry and conduct talks on expanding cooperation between the two ministries.

GREEK COMMUNIST YOUTH GROUP ENDS VISIT; AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU281637 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 28 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Ja. 28 (BTA)--The final talks between a delegation of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League, headed by Mr Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the CC of the Komsomol, and a delegation of the Greek Communist Party Youth (KKE), headed by Mr Spiros Halvadzis, first secretary of the Central Committee of the organization, were held here today.

A 1980 cooperation plan was signed between the two organizations.

The two organizations support and approve the international aid the Soviet Union has rendered Afghanistan in defence of the April revolution acquisitions, reads part of the joint communique.

It is further stressed in it that the visit is to contribute to the expansion of the cooperation ties between the two youth organizations, greeting the growing and mutually advantageous cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece, between the Greek and the Bulgarian people. The two organizations have condemned the NATO plans of deploying sophisticated missile weapons on the territory of some Western countries. The Bulgarian Komsomol and the young Greek communists will continue to work for the establishment of lasting peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world and will support with all means the organization of a world forum of youth and students on the problems of disarmament in Helsinki.

STATE COUNCIL ANNOUNCES DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

AU252015 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 25 (BTA)--The State Council has issued a decree whereby Mr Stefan Stanev is released of his duties as Bulgarian ambassador to Venezuela, and is appointed ambassador to Canada.

Mr Konstantin Tellalov is released of his duties as the Bulgarian ambassador to Canada and is appointed ambassador in Venezuela.

Mr Venelin Kotsev is released of his duties as Bulgarian ambassador to Mauritania.

Mr Stoyan Zaimov is appointed ambassador of Bulgaria to Morocco and Mauritania.

Mr Kiril Shterev is released of his duties of Bulgarian ambassador to Iran. He is replaced by Mr Veliko Velikov.

ZHIVKOV REPORTS ON ECONOMICS AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU301630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 30 January at Sofia's Universiada Hall a national conference of the party, state, economic and public aktiv took place. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, read a detailed report on the new approach in the economy's administration and the application of the economic mechanism.

The conference was attended by responsible party, state and economic figures; members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent board; general directors and directors of the state-economic trusts, economic combines and scientific-technological unions and construction, transportation and trade organizations; chairmen of the okrugs' agroindustrial unions and the agroindustrial complexes; directors of the industrial-agrarian and scientific-production complexes; rectors of higher education institutions; rectors of research and planning institutes; directors of major industrial plants and construction projects; leaders of public organizations; mass media representatives; and others.

FURTHER INCREASES IN CORN YIELD PLANNED

AU291144 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU

["For Higher Maize Yields"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 29 (BTA)--The average annual maize yields in Bulgaria vary about 4,000 kg per hectare in recent years. This puts Bulgaria among the states with the highest achievements in this field. The desired productivity, however, has not been achieved yet. Scientists consider the effective "calendar" sowing of the hybrid varieties according to their vegetative period as an important reserve. A special scheme has been worked out to this end which also takes into account the soil and climatic factors in the different parts of the country.

Bulgaria possesses some of the highest-yielding hybrids which, when sown in compliance with the specifications of the scheme in question, can yield by 50 to 60 percent more than formerly. The hybrid varieties are divided into four groups. The first group includes the earliest-cropping strains which under normal atmospheric conditions ripen in 100-110 days. These are the "LZH-11" and "ANZHU-256" hybrids which are ready for harvest by the end of August or the beginning of September. These can yield 6000 kg of maize per hectare. The second group of "ANZHU-360" and "RH-20" are ready for harvest by mid-September. They have higher productivity of 12,000-13,000 kg per hectare under irrigation and 10,000 kg per hectare without irrigation.

The grain of the medium ripening hybrids "VS-66-25" and "RH-32" is harvested in the second half of September. They yield 13,000-14,000 kg of grain per hectare under irrigation and 12,000 kg per hectare under normal conditions. Acreage under these hybrids is planned to be extended in the future. The last group includes the late-ripening hybrids "KHEZHA-611" "N-622" and KNEZHA-36", which are harvested by the end of September or in October. Their genetical yielding capacity reaches 15,000-16,000 kg per hectare and even more. Specialists maintain that sowing of hybrid maize varieties according to their period of vegetation will not only bring about higher but also more stable maize yields.

CARTER DOCTRINE MILITARILY ENCIRCLES SOCIALIST WORLD

AU302040 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek dispatch; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Washington--HERE IN WASHINGTON ONE POSITION CONTAINED IN THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S WEDNESDAY STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE IS REGARDED AS PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT, AND EVOKES EXTENSIVE ANALYSES OF AND REFLECTIONS ON THE SO-CALLED CARTER DOCTRINE.

The President declared the "Persian Gulf area" the invioable zone of American imperialist influence, which the United States will defend by all means, including--as Carter emphasized--the use of military force. First it is necessary to clarify the very term "Persian Gulf area." It is not precise. The White House definitely does not limit its military plans to only Pakistan, Iran or the states of the Arabian Peninsula, which are rich in crude oil--that is, the so-called Persian Gulf states.

As proved by analyses in the American press, and even by the published maps and the statements by numerous American politicians, the victims of the "Carter doctrine" are to encompass all states in Southeast Asia, including India and Pakistan, as well as Iran and the states of the Arabian Peninsula, and also the countries of north-east Africa. IT IS AN ENORMOUS GEOGRAPHIC AREA, OF WHICH THE INDIAN OCEAN IS THE CENTER.

The military backbone of the doctrine will consist of the powerful fleet which the United States will permanently station in the Indian Ocean (three aircraft carriers are there already), and a network of bases with ground air units. The doctrine cannot be narrowed down merely to military measures, or to a new kind of U.S. military police: Carter has formulated a policy which defines, from a long-term viewpoint, the present American Government's approach to world problems.

Naturally, the first aim of the doctrine is the offensive against the Soviet Union. A considerable part of U.S. military means--its missiles and Air Force--will be capable of striking the Soviet Union's territory. The American Army will be operating directly in states bordering the USSR. The troops will be highly mobile, armed with the most modern equipment and capable of starting military actions within the shortest time possible. IN BRIEF, THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES ARE BEING SHIFTED FROM THE SOUTH DIRECTLY TO THE SOVIET BORDERS. IT IS A THREATENING FACTOR, WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS CHANGING THE EXISTING DEPLOYMENT OF STRATEGIC FORCES AND ESTABLISHING A NEW ELEMENT IN THE EXISTING MILITARY BALANCE OF FORCES; a glance at the map is sufficient. In Western Europe the Carter administration has activated the NATO pact, which is rearming and, above all, multiplying its military strength in an unheard-of rapid manner. The states of the pact have adopted a binding armament program for the next 15 years. In the Far East, Washington is starting to develop military cooperation with the PRC and its traditionally large military forces are deployed in the Pacific. Thus, the American Army is now lining up from the south, opening the third front. That is what the so-called geographic policy, which the Carter administration is indulging in, looks like in practice.

The second aim is no less significant. It would be naive to believe that the American Army's task in its new place of operations will be merely to prepare for a military confrontation with the Soviet Union. CARTER IS DISPATCHING THE NAVY AND ARMY TO THE ENTIRE AREA IN ORDER TO ALSO WATCH AND CONTROL DOMESTIC POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INDIVIDUAL STATES INCLUDED IN THE "CARTER DOCTRINE." [paragraph continues]

Prior to his election, the President had loudly declared that the United States would never be a world gendarme but now it is becoming one. It is truly a sharp turn in the opinions and foreign policy of the present American Government.

After a period of several years and the defeat of U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia, the United States is now again reverting to the practice of establishing war bases and of the American Army's direct presence in the world. We can say that diplomatic efforts are now being replaced by gunboats and bayonets. It is neither a coincidence nor it is any precipitate or rash decision of the White House that has emerged from several months of developments in the international field. The Afghan revolution is a mere pretext. The United States has not implemented the basic principle on which its foreign policy was based up to now. After the defeat in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia it believed that it would create an effective political system in the world, a system which would protect the power and interests of imperialism. By a combination of economic and military support and of political alliances, American diplomacy wanted to create a kind of system of guarantees that would insure that the ideas of national freedom and social justice--simply, everything revolutionary that the United States calls "communist or Soviet influence"--would not continue to spread.

The United States--whether it was under the Republican administration of presidents Nixon and Ford, or the rule of James Carter's Democratic Party in the early period of its administration--preposterously believed that it would stop national liberation movements from spreading and that it would freeze the actions of the anti-imperialist front. The hope of drawing a red line across the world--which the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, progressive ideas and the anti-American and anti-imperialist movements would not dare cross--has crashed. The United States has lost the game in Angola and Ethiopia, and even in Nicaragua; the situation in Southeast Asia has also developed most unfavorably for it--there Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have again grouped themselves uniformly against the imperialist front; the American policy in Iran has crashed; and upheavals have taken place in many traditionally pro-American regimes and among significant U.S. allies in the Arab world, such as Saudi Arabia. From its "geopolitical view" of the world the White House has realized that the thrones and fortresses, which only yesterday it regarded as eternal and stable, are now shaking and overturning in quick succession. EVEN PRIOR TO THE EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN, THE WHITE HOUSE WAS PREPARING ITSELF FOR A NEW POLICY AND FOR A CHANGE OF MEANS AND TACTICS. The "Carter doctrine" was being born.

Washington has lost faith in its own allies. It does not trust their ability to asphyxiate national liberation movements. Carter's government has relinquished the hope that the system of dictatorships, bourgeois and semifeudal regimes with which it had cooperated in the area, is immune to social changes. The American Army will be functioning, from northeast Africa to Southeast Asia, as a police overseer, as a battering ram, which is to nip in the bud all and any political movements aimed against imperialism, or not in keeping with U.S. wishes and interests.

THE "CARTER DOCTRINE" IS THE EXPRESSION OF THE COARSEST POLICY OF VIOLENCE: IT IS RUTHLESS AND IT ABSOLUTELY FAILS TO RESPECT THE NATIONS' INALIENABLE RIGHT OF SOVEREIGNTY, THE RIGHT TO TAKE THE PATH OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT THEY THEMSELVES DECIDE ON, and finally, it is also the consequence of the fear of inevitable revolutionary and social changes in the world. The United States has already reached the phase of having exhausted a number of political, diplomatic and power levers it had used in the past. Now it is applying its own means and resources. The American fleet in the Indian Ocean and the spiderweb of bases are to keep the world petrified and are to be a dam against the objective laws governing world development. What naive illusions these are, as is the "Carter doctrine" itself.

U.S. INTERESTS SUFFER SETBACK AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

LD301922 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Topics of the Day" Program]

[Text] Discussing the special session of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad, Radio Prague's analyst (Stefan Babiak) says that the background organizers of the session apparently lost control of its agenda. The United States and reactionary regimes in Moslem countries tried to turn the session into a platform assessing the so-called Afghanistan issue. Resolutions adopted show that they succeeded in enforcing a condemnation of Soviet aid rendered to Pakistan, [as heard] but, on the other hand, they could not prevent the participants from discussing problems which are really worrying the nations of the Near and Middle East.

It certainly was not in accordance with the United State's plans when the conference of 36 foreign ministers of Asian and African Moslem countries appealed to the Islamic countries to proclaim a political, economic and cultural boycott of Egypt's As-Sadat regime. This, in actual fact, is a step taken against the plans of United States imperialism, just like the condemnation of the so-called normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. This so-called normalization is rightly considered a concession to the Zionist aggressor, underscoring the illegal Israeli occupation of Arab territories and a further step on the way of turning Egypt into a Mideast base of imperialism.

Political realism was also reflected in the fact that the Islamabad session of the Islamic Conference condemned the United States-Egyptian-Israeli conspiration [as heard] as an attack against the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and as a serious threat to the security and independence of all Arab and Islamic countries.

The question remains whether the appeal will take shape, which calls on Islamic countries to give concrete expression to their solidarity with Arab countries in their struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem and other Israeli-occupied Arab territories. It should be noted that these words resemble the contents of a communique marking the end of a visit to Syria of the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko. The communique also stresses that the prerequisite of just and permanent peace in the Middle East is the withdrawal of Israeli units from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, as well as the implementation of the unalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination, to setting up a state of their own and returning to their houses in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

These facts help to understand the unfounded campaign launched against Iran and Afghanistan. Washington and its allies are trying to divert the attention of Arab nations from their efforts to liquidate the effects of Israeli aggression. Washington and its allies are trying to sow discord among Arab and Moslem countries and their natural allies, the socialist countries. Imperialism is endeavoring, with increasing intensity, to undermine the unity of the nonalined movement and to weaken the world's progressive revolutionary forces.

Apparently in this respect any means would justify the end.

ELECTION IN IRAN 'STEP TOWARDS STABILIZATION'

LD291456 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bratislava--In the complex political and economic situation of Iran, exposed to political, economic and military pressure of imperialism, the presidential election was an especially important event, a step towards the stabilization and institutionalization of the revolutionary process, today's Slovak PRAVDA said.

The policy of the U.S., which under the pretext of the protection of its "vital interests" in the Persian Gulf and the whole of the Middle East, tries to retain the position of its monopolies, the paper stressed, and pointed out the statement by Abolhassan Bani Sadr that the basis of the Iranian-U.S. relations is the expansiveness of the U.S., which cannot put up with the loss of its power in Iran.

The new Iranian president supports nationalization and the agrarian reform, and strives for stabilizing and strengthening of independence of the Iranian national economy. These political principles are rare and very important at this time, the paper stressed.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON GIEREK-HUSAK TALKS

AU301108 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Joint communique on the 28 January meeting in Prague between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee]

[Text] On 28 January 1980 Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, paid a friendly working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

The meeting was further attended by Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and by other comrades on behalf of the Polish sides.

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, and Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the meeting on behalf of the Czechoslovak side.

The top representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland informed each other about the implementation of resolutions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and the 7th Congress of the PZPR and the tasks which the Czechoslovak and Polish people face at present in the building of advanced socialist societies in their countries.

They reviewed the main directions of the further development of all-round mutual relations They exchanged views on topical issues of the international development in the world at present and the international communist and workers movement.

Edward Gierek informed Comrade Gustav Husak about the preparation of the Eighth Congress of the PZPR, and about the increased activity of Polish communists and working people in the precongress period.

Both representatives expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the document for the further development and deepening of cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic, for the strengthening of friendship between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Poland and the implementation of conclusions adopted at friendly working meetings in the 1978-79 period.

They emphasized the usefulness of working meetings of secretaries of Central Committees, the exchanges of party delegations for study purposes and the broadening of friendly relations.

They positively rated the development of relations along the party line and among party bodies and social organizations.

Comrades Husak and Gierek stated with satisfaction that mutual economic cooperation has been broadened and deepened further.

They rated positively the results achieved in the elaboration of the main directions of the deepening of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland after 1980, the conclusions of which were reflected in the work of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, and the coordination of national economic plans of the two states for the 1981-85 period.

They emphasized the necessity of intensification of preparations of new agreements on specialization and coordination of production in the engineering and the chemical industry both for the 1981-85 period and further periods.

They underlined the necessity to pay increased attention to the fulfillment of obligations proceeding from the mutual exchanges of goods, above all in the spheres of raw material and consumer goods, and in this connection also to the problem of transport.

Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek emphasized the fact that the positive cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, the common Marxist-Leninist ideology, and the unity of views and goals in the building of an advanced socialist society are the basis for the all-round development of mutual relations.

They expressed determination to further strengthen the indestructible union and internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and to contribute to the strengthening of unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Reviewing the important contribution of the two states to the strengthening of the socialist society, they emphasized that both Czechoslovakia and Poland will continue to contribute to the further development of cooperation in the framework of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact which is a reliable guarantee of security of the fraternal socialist countries.

The two representatives, reviewing the present international situation, stressed the key importance of the principled peace policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community aiming at the deepening of the process of detente and the strengthening of international security. In this connection they underlined again the importance and the topical character of the most recent constructive proposals for the reduction of military tension in Europe, expressed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, last October in Berlin.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic consider these peace initiatives to be the only realistic and reliable basis for the talks on military detente and the deepening of the peace process in Europe while observing the principles of equality and equal security of all states concerned and for the further development of mutual cooperation of European states.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic confirmed at the same time their firm determination to decisively oppose the growing attempts of imperialist forces to bring the world back to the cold war period. This is in variance with the vital interests of mankind: The efforts to further deepen the process of the reduction of tension, to end the arms race, and to reduce and eliminate the danger of a global war.

The situation which exists as a consequence of the decision of the NATO Council of last December on the production and deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe was evaluated in this connection. This decision represents an attempt to disturb the equilibrium of power in Europe and threatens the security of all European nations and world peace.

Czechoslovakia and Poland consistently and in principle support nations fighting for their national and social liberation, and for the strengthening of their independence against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism. They are firmly determined to continue to give effective support and fraternal help to the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean people, to try to achieve a total liquidation of the present racist regimes in Africa, to work for a just and peaceful solution of all problems in the Near East, and to strengthen the political and economic independence of developing countries, as they have more than once expressed in their joint official documents.

Both sides confirmed their full solidarity with the Afghan Democratic Republic and with its effort for consistent implementation of the goals of the April revolution in 1978 and demand the end of interference of imperialist forces and Beijing hegemonists in internal affairs of this country.

They express disagreement with the anti-Soviet and the antisocialist campaign which follows dangerous plans to destabilize the process of international detente and slow down the development of the national and social liberation movement.

Both leading representatives expressed their full agreement with the evaluation of the present international situation, made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, and are convinced that the policy of detente which corresponds to the interests and needs of all nations and mankind will continue despite all the obstacles placed by the most reactionary forces of the capitalist world--together with the present Chinese leadership--on the path towards the relaxation of international tension.

Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek are deeply convinced that common sense and realistic views will win. In this connection they expressed the opinion that the ratification of the SALT II agreement, which is actively supported by the entire world public, would be an important step on this path. They expressed conviction that the proposal of Warsaw Pact states to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament corresponds fully to the goals of detente on the European Continent, and the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations amongst European countries.

The forthcoming Madrid meeting of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe can also be used for this purpose.

The meeting of Comrade Gustav Husak and Comrade Edward Gierek was conducted in a comradely, cordial and friendly atmosphere and confirmed the full agreement of views on all the issues discussed.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR COMPLETES MISSION, PREPARES FOR DEPARTURE

Visits With Party Officials

LD281750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who is ending his diplomatic mission in our country, today called on CPCZ Central Committee members Josef Kempny, secretary of the party Central Committee, Antonin Kapek, chief secretary of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague, and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee. Comrade Matskevich also called on CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin. All the aforementioned comrades highly appreciated Comrade Matskevich's contribution to the all-round development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, presented to Comrade Matskevich in Prague today the highest trade union distinction--an honorary medal in recognition of his special services rendered to the revolutionary trade union movement.

Received by Bilak

LD302120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, before the end of his diplomatic mission. In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation Comrade Bilak paid a tribute to the personal contribution of the Soviet ambassador in the deepening of friendship and cooperation between the communist parties and nations of the two fraternal countries.

Praised by Strougal

LD302121 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received today in Hrzansky Palace in Prague Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who is to end his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. During a cordial conversation he highly praised the contribution made by Comrade Vladimir Matskevich to the all-round development of cooperation between the two countries in politics, economy and culture, and his contribution to the strengthening and deepening of the indestructible alliance and friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

SIMON-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA NUCLEAR TALKS

LD282340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation left Prague for Moscow today to attend a meeting of the CEMA Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Energy Cooperation among CEMA countries until 1990. It is led by Josef Simon, deputy federal premier; the commission will discuss topical questions connected with the manufacture of equipment and the construction of nuclear powerplants in CEMA countries.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD251512 Prague CTK in English 0944 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A protocol on this year's trade and payments between Romania and Czechoslovakia was signed here last night.

The protocol was signed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Stracar and by Romanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ion Stoian.

The protocol is a basis for further development of trade between the two countries. It provides for Romanian imports of engineering products, such as metal-working machines, chemical equipment, transport machines, and technology, textile and leather machines, electrical engineering products, metallurgical materials, coking coal and coke, chemical products, heatproof materials, glass and ceramics industry products, optic and polygraphic equipment, and consumers' goods.

Czechoslovakia will import from Romania engineering products, especially machine tools, chemical equipment, transport machines and equipment for railway, road and river transport, and electrical engineering products.

Romania will also export liquid fuels, chemical industry products, cellulose, wood processing and light industry products, glass and ceramics goods, the traditional kinds of food including fresh fruit and vegetables; electric power deliveries are also counted with.

In the framework of bilateral economic cooperation and production specialization, the countries will supply each other with metallurgical equipment, components for the production of machine tools and tractors, cables and conductors, bearings and drilling equipment.

Ministers Discuss Protocol

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[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak received here on Friday Romania's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ion Stoian.

They discussed the trade protocol for 1980, signed yesterday, and possibilities of further expanding economic relations.

JAKES OUTLINES TASKS OF AGRICULTURE IN 1980

AU291030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "On the Present Tasks of Agriculture"]

[Text] Our party's Central Committee is devoting systematic attention to the development of agriculture and the food industry as the basis for increasing the living standards in the sphere of the people's nutrition. That is borne out by the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, by the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session last March, the conclusions of which were fully supported by the 9th All-State Congress of United Agricultural Cooperatives and by the attention that was devoted to agriculture at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session. The Central Committee directs the working people in agriculture and the supplying branches to make the maximum use of the great opportunities provided by the socialist agricultural large-scale production for insuring self-sufficiency in foodstuffs that can be produced in our climatic conditions. Apart from that, agriculture covers a considerable part of our needs of raw materials for industrial use, such as hides, flax, wool and a number of plants for our pharmaceutical industry. It also has a share in exports, especially by exporting sugar and hops, while--on the other hand--we must still spend considerable means to import fodder, fruit, vegetables and other raw materials for the food industry. The exactingness of the task to insure self-sufficiency is founded in the low per citizen acreage of soil, which represents 0.46 hectares of agricultural soil, of which 0.32 hectares is arable land; we are not succeeding in fully halting its further decline.

The CPCZ Central Committee sees the basic solution of the further development of agriculture in its industrialization by way of concentration and specialization and by applying scientific-technical development. That is manifested in the steadily growing share of the other branches of the national economy in furnishing agriculture with technology, fertilizers and chemicals, which is at present approaching 60 percent of all costs spent on agricultural production.

The task to attain self-sufficiency is not perceived as requiring enormous unlimited growth but we must meet the requirements of healthy nutrition, through a consumption of foodstuffs that is rational, scientifically substantiated and healthy. From that point of view, we have already achieved a high standard in meat consumption--almost 85 kilograms. That figure represents almost the best possible standard for meat consumption. That fact is also true for milk consumption--here we must expand the assortment of dairy products--and for the consumption of eggs. We have already reached or exceeded the requisite level as regards fat, flour, bread, potatoes and sugar. The consumption of those products ought to decline somewhat. From the viewpoint of healthy nutrition, however, we are lagging behind considerably in the consumption of fruit and vegetables.

The high production and the high level of meat consumption, however, depend on considerable imports of fodder--whether it is grain crops, 600,000 tons of oil cakes or 50,000 tons of fishmeal. The imports come mostly from capitalist countries where prices are rising markedly. Those imports are a burden on our foreign trade balance. [paragraph continues]

We also import large quantities of fruit and vegetables. Apart from tropical fruit, which we are not able to produce and for which we are paying more than 1.3 billion of foreign currency korunas a year, we also import vegetables costing more than 740 million foreign currency korunas and fruit costing 800 million foreign currency korunas, which we could produce ourselves in our country at lower cost.

To achieve self-sufficiency, we will have to substantially increase our domestic production of fodder crops, to fully supply our requirements for grain crops through domestic production, to energetically increase the bulk fodder production, to increase our share in the production of protein and edible oils and to insure our own production of fruit and vegetables. That is the purpose and the objective of our efforts as expressed in the conclusions of the 15th congress and elaborated by the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, whose present stage of implementation is reflected in the highly exacting plan of the development of agriculture for this year and of the preparations of the draft plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The policy of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is assuming an even greater importance in light of the attempts to make grain and foodstuffs an instrument of political pressure by capitalist monopolies against socialist and developing countries, which is made evident by the recent decision of the U.S. administration.

Even though only a relatively short period of time has elapsed since the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session, one must express appreciation for the fact that--thanks to the correct understanding and initiative of party organs and organizations, the managerial links and economic workers and most agricultural employees--its conclusions are being implemented in practice. In keeping with the requirements, the main efforts have been focused on the development of plant production, especially on increasing the production of bulk fodder. Already last year when there were considerably lower yields of cereals, most agricultural enterprises concentrated on the harvest of good-quality fodder crops of all types and on improving the use of meadows and pastures. In the second mowing, for instance, they harvested fodder crops from almost 400,000 hectares, which was about 25 percent more than the year before, and they carried out a third mowing on 53,000 hectares. An additional 120,000 tons of good-quality hay were harvested from less accessible areas with the help of citizens, national committees and organizations of the National Front. Some 330,000 hectares were sown with stubble-field mixtures, which was 60 percent more than in 1978. As a result, most enterprises have a better fodder base as regards bulk fodder.

Some tasks stipulated by the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session were also materialized in the course of the autumn fieldwork. A larger share of winter intermediary crops were sown and the area with winter barley was expanded 17 percent. The area sown with winter rape was increased 14,000 hectares, which means that we have reached the acreage envisaged for the end of the next 5-year plan. On more than 50 percent of the sown area, we used seeds with a low content of erucic acid. Some improvement has also occurred in the implementation of the concept concerning the development of vegetables and fruit production. The development of hothouses attached to compressor stations of the gas pipeline has begun.

The situation in insuring the tasks in livestock production has been more complicated. As a result of an insufficient fodder base and especially of the low content of protein in the fodder mixtures, we did not succeed in increasing the yields and the reproduction in cattle and swine. The rearing of piglets, for instance, was lower by 150,000, largely due to higher death losses of the young stock. As a result of the low level of weight increments, there has been a further decline in the average weight of slaughtered cattle and swine. It is necessary to learn lessons from those adverse results: We must more rapidly overcome shortcomings by using zootechnical, breeding and veterinary measures, by making an economical use of fodder and developing initiative in that respect and, in particular, by improving the quality of the fodder base in each agricultural enterprise.

Agricultural Production First of All

As the CPCZ Central Committee stressed at its 14th session, this year the farmers are facing exacting tasks. The plan requires an increase in total agricultural production of 7.2 percent compared with last year. In keeping with the goal of increasing the degree of self-sufficiency, plant production will be the main focus of attention. Plant production is to increase 12 percent compared with the preceding year of the 5-year plan. In livestock production, especially as regards meat, production is to stabilize. That creates the prerequisites for alleviating the discrepancy that has been the case until now between plant production and livestock production, a discrepancy which we have been thus far solving by increasing the importation of fodder.

For the tasks stemming from the 13th and 14th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee to be fully insured, it is necessary to consider all land as a basic production asset in agriculture and make use of all areas with the help of agricultural enterprises, national committees and social organizations. The composition of the sown areas must be better adjusted to the needs of grain and bulk fodder production on arable land.

Quite good prerequisites for the next harvest have been created as far as the winter crops are concerned. Winter crops are composed of suitable varieties whose sowing was completed in time and in good quality. However, the sowing of spring crops, which represent 40 percent of the area sown with cereals, will be no less important. As regards fodder production, apart from achieving the necessary volume it is also necessary to emphasize achieving good quality and preventing losses during harvest and, in particular, during its storage. The development of drying facilities is limited by [the available amount of] fuels and one must not, therefore, produce dried fodder of low quality. It is desirable that this year the agricultural enterprises with the requisite conditions come near to cultivating perennial fodder-crops on 17-18 percent of the arable land and intermediary crops on 12 percent. An expansion of the areas sown with legumes--especially the varieties with high yields--will also help us to make faster progress in fulfilling the protein program.

In focusing attention on a comprehensive solution of the problem of the production of cereals and bulk fodder, the tasks in the production of industrial crops must not be forgotten. Particularly exacting are the tasks in the cultivation of sugar beets. The production of sugar beets is to increase 14.5 percent compared with the annual average achieved in the previous years of the current 5-year plan. It is becoming evident that the development of the competition to obtain 5 tons of white sugar from each hectare--according to the example of the Yapolskiy Rayon in the Ukraine and the Prostejov District--is an effective form of achieving better results. That task requires that--within the framework of that goal--each district and agricultural enterprise sets for itself an exacting task corresponding to its possibilities and that it consistently organizes its fulfillment by tapping all reserves, including the reduction of high losses. The production of rape and hops deserve extraordinary care. The increased production of rape is an important anti-import measure because we still import a considerable amount of edible oils. Hops--in addition to sugar--is an important export item. We must also be more resolute in solving problems and shortcomings in the production of vegetables and fruit, where we envisage a markedly higher production. To observe the areas of cultivation and the structural range and to master one of the long-term problems--the timely procurement of all production and the smooth and speedy supplies to the market, particularly with fresh vegetables in adequate condition--is an important requirement.

More Effective Livestock Production

The agricultural enterprises are facing responsible tasks in the procurement of livestock produce. Meat and dairy products play an important role in the stability of our market and in our people's satisfaction. The plan proceeds from the realistic possibilities of the fodder base, which was assisted by considerable purchases of costly grain from the capitalist countries. The slight planned increase in meat consumption is to be insured through increased beef production, on the basis of fodder from our own resources. The new procurement prices of cattle for slaughter and of milk that went into force on 1 January 1980 are also aimed at that. A balanced fodder base creates the prerequisites for overcoming the stagnation in the intensity of livestock production that has lasted for several years; that means achieving substantially higher weight increments of cattle and swine and higher milk yields from cows. That requires, apart from a correct use of fodder, the improved work of zootechnicians and veterinarians in livestock production. An increased daily weight increment of 10 grams for swine and cattle for fattening, for instance, represents an additional 18 tons of meat.

The agricultural enterprises and managerial employees must remember that the fodder must last until the new harvest. There are not and will not be any additional resources, especially as regards grain fodder. That is why it is important that they not only responsibly elaborate the fodder plans but that they also start building fodder-processing facilities, begin a scientific control of fattening on the basis of laboratory analyses of the nutrients in fodder and of the production capacity of livestock and that they consistently adhere to the fodder allocations and consumption norms. A systematic work with those tending livestock must also be an inseparable part of the efforts to make the most of fodder. It is necessary to regularly discuss the fodder consumption per unit of production, to make comparative analysis among individual enterprises, farms and workplaces and to adopt measures that are necessary for overcoming unjustified differences. It is necessary to orient the development of the working initiative and the flexible component of wages of fodder suppliers, zootechnians and tenders toward a rational handling of fodder, on the basis of properly kept records on fodder consumption and the attained weight increments. Party organs and basic organizations should systematically control the implementation of the binding program of fodder economy issued by the ministries of agriculture.

At present it is urgent that agricultural enterprises and organizations of the meat industry organize a steady fulfillment of the procurement plan of cattle and swine for slaughter as a prerequisite for smooth market supplies. It is also necessary to give full support to the expansion of the contractual fattening of livestock, including the self-supply of meat for the members of united agricultural cooperatives and small breeders, in the interest of using all land and increasing meat production.

The strict and economical use of all inputs into agriculture--fertilizers, chemicals, machinery, all investments, raw materials, other materials, energy and fuels--and the reduction of losses of all types is part of the efforts for the overall intensification of production and for making production more effective, because they represent a considerable reserve that can often be mobilized without any costly investments. The struggle for the reduction of those reserves is an inseparable part of the efforts for self-sufficiency and for raising the overall effectiveness of agricultural production.

To Economically Use Existing Possibilities

The fulfillment of the planned tasks in 1980 rests on the increased use of technology in agriculture. Although it is impossible to expect that all our needs will be covered, the deliveries of new high-performance technology, and of fertilizers and chemicals will increase. [paragraph continues]

That also applies to capital investment projects and to their dislocation in harmony with the objective needs of the key sectors of agricultural production, especially in the fulfillment of the tasks in building irrigation installations, including the preparation of their construction in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. As far as fertilizers and plant protection means are concerned, the construction and expansion of the activity of agrochemical enterprises, their preferential furnishing with technology and warehouses and the construction and utilization of laboratories for a scientific control of the sustenance of plants on the basis of soil analysis are of great importance. Our agriculture has a great potential for higher production in the use of farm manure, which requires a change in the method of its application. As regards machinery for the basic working of the soil and for sowing, heavy tractors, loading machines and other transportation technology, and harvesting machines for grain, corn and vegetables, the needs will not be completely satisfied. That is why agricultural enterprises must insure the operational readiness of the machines and their fullest utilization. That requires timely and good-quality repairs and a sufficient number of qualified mechanics for the multishift operation of the high-performance machines.

A major requirement for the fulfillment of the tasks is, in agriculture, the application of scientific-technical progress. That will be determined, along with the farmers, by the organizations of agricultural services, which are to insure the wide application of the findings of science and technology in practice. It is necessary that those organizations be more consistent in implementing the tasks set by the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session. What matters is, for instance, that the enterprises and research institutes of the Oseva organization, led by Comrade Veselsky in the Czech Socialist Republic and by Comrade Marko in the Slovak Socialist Republic, more quickly overcome the difficulties still existing in the production and availability of good-quality fodder seed--especially clover, lucerne and early corn hybrids--and potato seed. The state breeding enterprises led by Comrade Machek in the Czech Socialist Republic and Comrade Kubacek in the Slovak Socialist Republic are required to more consistently improve the quality of the cattle herds, to better manage their turnover on a statewide basis, and to create the prerequisites for a substantial increase in the milk and meat yields of cattle. A more active approach to the construction and use of laboratories for determining the optimum fodder allocations will also contribute to that. The veterinary service managed by Comrade Polak in the Czech Socialist Republic and by Comrade Haladej in the Slovak Socialist Republic should take even more effective measures against the death loss of the young stock and against diseases.

Fodder mixtures, the production volume of which amounts to almost 8 million tons, are an important factor that has a considerable impact on the intensity of livestock production, especially in reproduction and in the fattening of swine and poultry. A great deal will depend on how the procurement organization and the fodder industry and its segment, led by Comrade Exner in the Czech Socialist Republic and by Comrade Michalik in the Slovak Socialist Republic, will insure a smooth production of fodder mixtures from the available raw materials, while guaranteeing good quality and thus effectiveness in weight increments and yields.

Great reserves also exist in agricultural technology, in its use and in reducing the consumption of fuels. Apart from the individual efforts of each agricultural enterprise, the machine and tractor stations and repair shops of agricultural technology--led by Comrade Gon in the Czech Socialist Republic and by Comrade Molnar in the Slovak Socialist Republic--must also contribute to that more resolutely, take a more active part in improving the quality of repairs in the agricultural enterprises and thus insure a substantially higher operational readiness and performance of machinery, including the agricultural transportation technology. [paragraph continues]

They must perform the general overhaul of machinery and equipment in livestock production in better quality and further develop the overhaul of spare parts as well as the production of needed machinery and equipment. That will not be possible without an improvement in the work of the central enterprise of agricultural technology in the Slovak Socialist Republic, which is responsible for the supply of agriculture with all technology, including imported machinery and spare parts.

To Insure People's Nutrition Is an All-Social Task

All supplying branches--especially engineering, the chemical industry, the pharmaceutical industry but other branches as well--play a role in the fulfillment of this year's agricultural tasks. That is a manifestation of the steadily intensifying bond between the city and the countryside, between the workers' class and the cooperative farmers. This year we expect that a more active contribution will be made, for instance, by the Roudnice engineering and foundry works--where Comrade Kadlec is director--in the production of heavy plows, trailer implements and sowing implements. It is also important that our largest producer of agricultural machinery--the Agrostroj Prostejov enterprise, led by Director Comrade Mezihorak--should supply more high-quality machines, including spare parts.

From the chemical industry and the directors of the individual economic production units that are responsible for insuring the planned quantity of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, preservative agents, protein and biofactors, our agriculture expects, above all, good quality and the requisite assortment. From metallurgists it expects higher deliveries of lime matter. They all, together with the farmers, share much responsibility for the development of agriculture, for people's nutrition.

To Improve Managerial Work

The achievement of higher effectiveness of agricultural production also requires a pronounced improvement in the managerial and organizational work at all levels of management, especially in the agricultural administrations and enterprises. The forms and methods of work of the leading and economic-technical employees must be adjusted to the new conditions and to the increasingly demanding tasks. That goal can be achieved by specific measures and their consistent implementation. That requires the assertion of high precision, a demand of accountability for the fulfillment of the tasks entrusted and the carrying out of systematic control.

The managerial work of the agricultural administrations must focus--next to a correct allocation of the tasks of the plan to the enterprises--on the attainment of a higher degree of agricultural production. On the basis of analyses and specific measures, it is necessary to insure the tapping of reserves--especially by applying the experiences of the outstanding enterprises--to overcome the administrative method of management and to concentrate on work with people. It is necessary to proceed in a differentiated way, especially to extend specific aid to below-average and lagging enterprises to help them achieve better results. That requires more systematic work with specialists in agricultural enterprises and service organizations, and also systematic work with livestock breeders, plant production employees and mechanics for them to apply in practice the most advanced findings and best experiences. It is also necessary to devote more attention to the improvement of the managerial links, agricultural administrations and agricultural enterprises in terms of cadres.

The improvement of economic results of agricultural enterprises by a consistent application of economic accountability and by improving the quality of the analytical activity--aimed at reducing the costs and increasing production effectiveness--is an important requirement. We must intensify the system of remunerations and more effectively apply material interest. We must also improve the state of bookkeeping as a basic condition for applying economic accountability, for economizing, and for conserving materials, energy and fuels.

At present the agricultural enterprises are receiving the tasks of the plan for this year and are beginning to compile the production and fiscal plans. It is important that the materialization of the plan should contribute to the further concentration and specialization of production within the agricultural enterprises. The average acreage of agricultural land of united agricultural cooperatives and state farms creates the necessary prerequisites for that. One cannot, therefore, support the attempts at further mergers of enterprises but it is necessary to make full use of the opportunities offered by the present state of affairs. However, that requires a perfection of the intra-enterprise organization and management. Emphasis must be placed on the stipulation of specific controllable technical-organizational measures and on the personal accountability of the ranking personnel for their fulfillment. What is most important is that the planned tasks should be allocated to individual sectors, farms, collectives and individual employees and that the stipulation of material incentives should be included. It is necessary to discuss the tasks with people, to make use of their ideas and suggestions and to enlist them in the fulfillment of this year's exacting plan. The production consultations should be used for that purpose. The active approach of outstanding work collectives, brigades of socialist labor, comprehensive brigades of the Union of Cooperative Farmers, trade unions and youth is proving its worth.

In view of the high demands for manpower during the seasonal fieldwork, even this year agriculture cannot do without the help of other citizens, youth and the army. The organizing work of the national committees, the National Front and its organizations--which, more than once in the past, showed their understanding for the all-social task to insure people's nutrition--is very important in that respect.

From the viewpoint of insuring the needs of the populace, an important role is played by the food industry. The employees of that branch are facing the basic task of increasing the standard of the valorization processes, expanding the assortment and the quality of the food industry's products and insuring smooth supplies to the market with foodstuffs. However, the high standard of food consumption in our country must not be accompanied by waste. That is why we must mobilize the broad public against that phenomenon.

To Increase the Party's Influence and Its Leading Role

The party organizations must be in the frontranks in the fulfillment of tasks. It is their duty to support the efforts of the ranking economic personnel in the fulfillment of the economic plan and to apply the right of control. They must demand--from communists and the ranking economic personnel--a responsible approach to the plan and its materialization and help in acquainting the working people with their tasks. It is important that they support the adoption of exacting tasks and the development of socialist competition, that they set correct criterions of competition and material incentive in the individual production sectors and that they make use of moral stimuli in order to develop the working people's initiative.

The level of the competition in agriculture is still not reflected in the results achieved. The working people's initiative, which is developing in honor of the 35th anniversary of the liberation, must be focused on the weak spots, on increasing the effectiveness and quality of work.

The achievement of specific goals--hectare yields, daily weight increments, milk yields, fodder consumption, handling of fuels and energy, the use of machinery and the reduction of production costs and of losses of all types--must be used as the yardstick for measuring the results of the competition.

One of the goals of the competition, on which the movement of the brigades of socialist labor and of the comprehensive rationalization brigades should concentrate to a greater degree, is the elimination of unjustified differences in the work results between individual collectives, farms and workplaces. The agricultural administrations, trade union organizations, the Union of Cooperative Farmers and the Scientific-Technical Society must also be more active in helping to eliminate those differences.

The party organizations and--at the individual workplaces--party groups and communists, bear a high responsibility for the fulfillment of this year's exacting plan. They must focus, above all, on a consistent party control of the fulfillment of adopted measures, on the struggle against losses, on an even fulfillment of the tasks in the deliveries for the domestic market, on overcoming shortcomings and on using reserves. In the event of a nonfulfillment of the tasks, they must determine the causes, call the workers who are not fulfilling their tasks to account and reward the work of those who are achieving good results. The party membership meetings in February--which are to adopt a specific program of insuring the planned tasks including control, as the basis for mobilizing communists and for developing the initiative of the working people--are to create the prerequisites for that.

The purposeful solution of cadre problems and the preparation of people--aiming at having more politically and professionally qualified comrades with sufficient experience and with the ability to lead the collectives entrusted to them--also requires increased attention.

It will be necessary to continue improving and reinforcing the member base, to deploy communists at important production sectors such as livestock production, where there is an insufficient influence of the party, and to improve the work of party groups. Attention must also be paid to activating communists in social organizations--in the trade unions, in youth organizations and in the Union of Cooperative Farmers.

It is necessary to increase the level of party membership meetings. They must be a place for a critical creative assessment of the fulfillment of tasks; a place to enhance the development of criticism and self-criticism, to react in time to shortcomings hampering the achievement of better results; and a place where communists are well armed for mass political work. The party organizations' committees must take better care of the ideological education of party members, must make sure that they are informed and that they correctly understand the party's policy and must see to it that the communists work actively among the people, that they explain to them the party's policy--and its domestic and international context--and that they enlist the working people by setting an example in the implementation of the party policy and in overcoming problems and shortcomings. The increased effectiveness of party work in agricultural enterprises makes it necessary that the district party committees extend to the party organizations a differentiated assistance. The aforementioned can all be viewed as a concrete manifestation of the party's leading role in solving the main tasks stemming from the conclusions of the 13th and 14th CPCZ Central Committee sessions.

The successful fulfillment of the state plan for 1980--the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan--the implementation of the conclusions of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session in agriculture and the struggle for the attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs are an important component of the party's efforts for the further economic development of our country, for overcoming shortcomings, for insuring higher living standards for the people and the farmers themselves and for achieving a high level of nutrition. It is an inseparable part of the struggle for peace and progress in the world, to which the agricultural employees contribute through their selfless, truly peaceful work.

HONECKER OUTLINES PARTY TASKS AT SECRETARIAT MEETING

AU291214 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Jan 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--A meeting of the SED Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the SED Kreis leaderships took place on Friday [25 January]. The conference in the Central Committee Building was attended by the first secretaries of the Bezirk leaderships, Central Committee department chiefs and other leading officials. The coming tasks of the party in the further implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress were on the agenda. A talk on this subject was given by Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary.

Erich Honecker began by stating that the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee and its results have met with great attention both in our republic and among the international public. Significant aspects of the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and of the struggle for peace were discussed at that meeting, which also ushered in the time of preparations for our 10th party congress. Now it is necessary for the entire party to thoroughly study the decisions of the 11th Central Committee meeting, their main contents, and to organize the struggle to implement them at all levels, Erich Honecker said.

The aggravation of the international situation at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties places high demands as regards the party's ability to react in good time to the changes in the overall situation, to grasp the tasks arising from them, and to solve them. Here the effectiveness of our ideological work must be heightened, the close trusting link between our party and the masses deepened.

Peace Must Now Be Defended With Determination

In these days, especially, it is becoming obvious to everyone that in the eighties decisions will be made which are of great portent for the future of mankind. Erich Honecker emphasized that, as the latest developments prove, the struggle for peace and socialism, for the social and national liberation of the peoples leads through many a storm which, from time to time, markedly increases in sharpness. All this proves our frequent observation that sudden changes in the international situation are possible and that the penchant for adventurism is inherent in imperialism. In our capacity as communists who have committed themselves to the noblest aims of mankind, we confront this struggle with dynamism and well-founded optimism, the speaker said.

The determined defense of peace is all-important nowadays, and everything depends on it, Erich Honecker continued. This means that all men of good will who are sincerely striving for peace must make greater efforts to avert the danger of a new world war, to limit armaments and to take effective measures for disarmament. This applies all the more so since influential forces of imperialism, especially certain U.S. circles, have markedly aggravated the international situation at the beginning of the eighties. With their course directed at fueling the arms race they are enhancing the danger of war. These groups attempt to justify their aggressive policy by their hysterical hue and cry in the infamous key of the "cold war" about an alleged "threat from the East," and are interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and their relations with third states without regard for international law.

This course is not only directed against the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, but also against the national and social liberation movement of the peoples and against the interests of all peace-loving people. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in his PRAVDA interview, has provided convincing answers to important questions of the present international development on the basis of the firm position of Leninist foreign policy, Erich Honecker stressed.

The most aggressive circles of imperialism, who fiercely opposed the detente process from the very beginning, dealt severe blows to detente and peace with the adoption of the long-term progr m at the Washington NATO Council meeting as well as with their missile decision at the Brussels meeting. With the production of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and their deployment in Western Europe, NATO has triggered off a new round of the arms race and destroyed the basis for negotiations on this question.

It is no secret, Erich Honecker went on to say, that the imperialist forces hostile to peace would have preferred to see the SALT II treaty not come about at all. Now they are doing everything in their power to ensure the nonratification of this treaty which is so important for world peace. The interruption of the ratification procedure by the Carter administration contradicts reason and is also proof of the fact that certain U.S. circles want to replace detente by confrontation. These sinister intentions should be thwarted by a world-wide movement in favor of the ratification of SALT II.

In his State of the Union Message, U.S. President Carter has announced the continuation of the aggravated course of aggression by the United States and called on the American people "to pay any price" for it. U.S. armament spending was boosted to more than $158 billion for the budget year beginning in the fall. Carter named the extension of the military strength of the United States and its allies, that is to say also the strengthening and modernization of the NATO forces, one of the most important points in Washington's global strategy. He proclaimed the speedy creation of a so-called "rapid deployment force" for deployment "in any area of strategic significance" for the United States, as well as other measures of global strategy.

Aggravation of the International Situation and Its Hidden Causes

In this strategy, Erich Honecker reasoned, tangible imperialist goals are at work: to enforce U.S. supremacy, especially in those areas where the U.S. draws its raw material supplies, especially oil, and to "extend NATO's sphere of influence," as a big bourgeoise FRG newspaper unequivocally called it. Within the framework of this concept of increased armament and a policy of threats, NATO's allies are to play a corresponding role. The mass media of capitalist countries, last but not least of the FRG, are already very active on this course, and no day passes without vile horror stories about the socialist world being disseminated to trigger a psychosis that is intended to make people amenable to the imperialist course of armament and aggressive policy. In practice, this leads to the "cold war" being exported from the United States to Europe. This torpedoes detente, a fact that can only have a negative effect on the relations between the GDR and the FRG, which have taken such a hopeful development.

The causes for the aggravation of the international situation have to be seen in close connection with the aggravation of the crisis in the capitalist countries. Erich Honecker pointed out the historical experience according to which imperialism again and again seeks a way out of its political and economic difficulties in increasing militarization and war preparations. In order to deceive the peoples, it creates an atmosphere within its sphere of influence which is a mixture of aggressiveness and fear.

The beneficiaries of this policy, Honecker said, are the armament concerns, whose share prices skyrocketed in Wall Street, as reported by the FRG paper HANDELSBLATT. In this connection, he proved that the Soviet support action for securing peace and of the achievements of the April revolution in Afghanistan is by no means the true cause of the present complication of the international situation. Had there been no Afghanistan, certain circles in the United States or within NATO would surely have hit upon another pretext in order to aggravate the world situation. The transition from the policy that brought the Helsinki Final Act and SALT II to a policy of confrontation is obviously based on a decision that was not taken overnight, the speaker said.

Our Security Based on Firm Alliance With the USSR

Deliberations linked with the presidential elections to be held in the United States in the fall might play a certain role in all this, but the nucleus of the matter is more serious: The aggressive circles of imperialism see their source of raw materials, their political and military-strategic positions, their spheres of influence, and their huge profits at stake. Peace does not agree with these forces. In times of peace, the peoples' interests, their struggle for national independence and social progress thrive. The danger to the peoples' peace and security emanates from the class policy of monopoly capital. The struggle for peace, therefore, is the central question for mankind and for the class struggle in the international arena, Erich Honecker explained.

Honecker also referred to his statement at the 11th Central Committee meeting that the Warsaw Pact states would do everything in their power to guarantee the security of their countries in any respect.

Our firm rooting in the Warsaw Pact alliance, the 25th anniversary of which will be celebrated in May of this year, enables us to promote the process of detente and to work for concrete disarmament measures by decisive action.

In his talk, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the successful cooperation with the Soviet Union and characterized the fraternal alliance as the decisive basis of our successes, our secure present and future. He expounded on the increasing force of world socialism and of the struggle of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist liberation movements, and the influence of the international communist movement.

The increasing strength of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community has a forceful impact on today's world, as was pointed out in Erich Honecker's talk. From 1951 to 1978, the rate of growth of the CEMA countries' national income and industrial production was three times higher than that of the capitalist industrial countries. Three decades ago, the CEMA countries accounted for 18 percent of the world industrial production and 15 percent of the national income, compared with one third of the production and 25 percent of the world national income today.

Capitalism Bogged Down in Crisis

While the advantages of socialism are increasingly gaining ground, capitalism is characterized by a continued deepening of its economic, social and political contradictions, by an aggravation of the clash between the profit and power interests of the monopoly capital with the vital interests of the peoples. As a result of the million-fold layoff of manpower and the nonuse of capacities, a production shortage of more than $700 billion developed in the capitalist industrial countries between 1974 and 1978. This roughly corresponds to the compounded gross national product of France and Italy. [paragraph continues]

Since 1970, the number of officially reported unemployed has risen from 8 to 17 million in those countries. At the same time, consumer prices have risen by an average 120 percent.

Compared with the sixties, the average annual economic growth of the developed capitalist countries was halved during the seventies. Obviously that special entwinement of general and cyclical crisis pointed out by the ninth party congress has introduced a new chapter in the capitalist economic and social development which is characterized by a concentration of crises, Erich Honecker stated in his analysis of the capitalist profit society.

Growing unemployment, increasing social insecurity, and social and political discrimination are leading to a rapid increase of resignation, helplessness and fundamental fear. A representative poll in the FRG showed that 60 percent of the citizens suffer from that fear.

The flight into drug addiction assumed huge dimensions in the seventies. If there is talk in the capitalist countries of a drug and hashish society, it is the capitalist order itself which is the cause of this frightening phenomenon: It corresponds to its nature that those who market the drugs wholesale among the people, pocket profits of up to 1,000 percent. Along with armaments production, drug trafficking has become one of the most profitable capitalist transactions: Both transactions imply the death of human beings.

Imperialism has averted its face from the future!--Erich Honecker summed up his remarks on this subject--it is not able to meet the interests and needs of the people in the economy, in politics, ideology, culture or morality.

On Topical Questions of Our National Economy

Topical problems of the GDR's national economy took a large share of Erich Honecker's explanations. The 11th Central Committee meeting has furnished an important contribution to the further development of our economic policy; this is of great importance in preparing the 10th party congress, since the progress in all fields of social life is increasingly affected by economic results.

Erich Honecker stressed that the decisions of the 11th Central Committee meeting provided the decisive link for the achievement of substantially greater economic efficiency and for the continued fulfillment of our program of full employment and prosperity for the people, and for economic growth and stability. The point of departure, Erich Honecker stressed, lies in linking the advantages of our socialist society more effectively with the scientific-technical revolution. This is our main concern: On it depends the pace of the eighties. The 11th Central Committee meeting can only be correctly evaluated if a conscientious stocktaking of the situation is made in this area and tasks are laid down which meet the new requirements. The economic rating of a country is not only determined in terms of the amount of production, but increasingly in terms of the mastering of the latest technology and of the production of top quality products. This has to be taken into account if the GDR wants to maintain and enlarge its favorable economic position.

Efforts are being made to lay down those development directions that are decisive for the future economic growth and on which the scientific and technical potential and the republic's investment power are concentrated. Effectiveness and quality of work are at stake, Honecker said. Our strategy demands high scientific-technical achievements in decisive areas. The better utilization of the energy and raw material base and the basic assets is included in this strategy just as much as the most rational use of manpower. [paragraph continues]

All this taken together will bring about the rationalization thrust which we need and which is at the basis of the 1980 plan. It requires us to achieve a significant growth of the final product with few additional raw materials and an almost constant working hours plan, corresponding to the needs of the people, the national economy and of export sectors.

Cooperation With the Soviet Union in New Dimensions

The agreements with the socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union, contribute substantially to the safeguarding of continuous progress in our republic. A new dimension in the relations of our two countries is opened up by the program for the specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and the USSR up to the year 1990. On this basis, firm foundations have been laid for the GDR's coming 5-year plan by the coordination of the 1981-1985 plan.

On this subject Erich Honecker said: The extensive shipments by the Soviet Union of raw materials and fuels, of which he had spoken at the 11th plenary meeting, are already today securing the decisive share of our demand. No capitalist industrial country is able to point to such sound future prospects in this vital area, no matter what price it would be ready to pay for these invaluable raw materials.

There is another aspect. Despite the price hikes, which occurred and still are occurring in our trade with CEMA countries, the Soviet Union's prices are considerably below the level of the capitalist market. In 1979, on the basis of the CEMA price formation principles, we paid about 30 to 40 percent less for our imports of oil and natural gas from the Soviet Union than the average price paid on capitalist markets at that time.

Trade with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA members will continue to represent the firm basis of the GDR's overall external trade activity and amount to about two-thirds of our goods exchange.

Indicating the topical experience in the implementation of the economic plans, Erich Honecker said that both the basic positions and the essential conditions for the future dynamic economic growth at the beginning of the eighties are visibly different from the conditions at the beginning of the past decade: The performance increase must be based on scientific-technical progress to a markedly higher degree. A new situation has arisen as a result of the price development for raw materials and fuels in the world markets; the 11th Central Committee meeting discussed this at length.

Erich Honecker pointed out the fundamental concept of the growth in economic performance which is at the basis of the implementation of the 1980 plan. A decisive part of this concept is accounted for by the Politburo decisions on the accelerated development and use of microelectronics, the use of industrial robots, the electronic control of machinery and the further use of computer equipment. The ministers and directors-general of the combines are faced with the task of preparing the general introduction of those modern technologies so as to achieve a high economic benefit. A vital question for the national economy is the systematic implementation of the long-term energy program and the lowering beyond plan of the specific per-product consumption of energy, as well as the saving of energy in all fields.

A great upswing has taken place in consumer goods production, Honecker said; this had a positive effect both on supply and on exports. At the 11th Central Committee meeting, it was explained thoroughly how the supply of consumer goods in retail trade is to be further developed and the policy of stable prices for necessities continued. Now we must deduce our own responsibility from this goal in every enterprise, every combine and in commerce. [paragraph continues]

This naturally is above all a requirement placed on production and trade. In this context, the speaker stressed the need to promote in retail trade the private trade transactions along with the state-owned and cooperative retail stores. The increase in purchasing power had led to a disproportionately rapid demand for high-quality consumer goods, Erich Honecker said. This important tendency must be taken into account without impairing the stable satisfaction of the basic demand. Products of a high scientific-technical level, superior quality and design must be developed and produced at a markedly increased rate. In some instances it is necessary to convert the manufacturing industries to producing entirely new products. The result would be all the more satisfying both from the ideological and the economic point of view, the more conscientiously the wishes and expectations of the consumers are met.

Other portions of the speech were dedicated to problems of investment policy and external trade.

Proven Work in the Combines

In connection with the statement that economic development in industry and the construction sector is now taking place almost exclusively on the basis of the combines, Erich Honecker mentioned a qualitatively new stage in our socialist planned economy. On the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat there will be an exchange of experience between the directors-general of the combines and the Central Committee party organizations in March.

The working methods of the best combines, such as Carl Zeiss of Jena, Robotron of Dresden, the "Herbert Warnke" transformer plant of Erfurt, the "Walter Ulbricht" combine of Leuna or the "Fritz Heckert" machine tool combine will be studied on site.

The fundamental conclusions drawn by the Ministry for Construction and the GDR Construction Academy from the 11th Central Committee meeting were especially valuable, according to Erich Honecker. We must build more rapidly, more carefully and more productively. The building capacities must be concentrated on the planned projects with high state discipline, and any kind of waste must be prevented. The huge funds dedicated to complex apartment construction must be used to achieve an optimum social-political result. In order to improve the central coordination and planning of the construction sector, the Central Committee Secretariat took the decision which increased the central management of industrial building by including building capacities previously managed at the local level. It is to be strictly ensured that enough capacities for local building tasks, especially preservation, remain in the Kreise: No one is entitled to withdraw skilled personnel from the Kreis construction enterprises for the solution of central tasks. Erich Honecker dealt extensively with the qualitative factors of improving performance and emphasized numerous examples from the capital and the other GDR Bezirke, which show how efficient combines and enterprises are increasing work productivity at rates far behind the customary average. The dissemination of the most valuable experience is now especially important, since the best of today must become a social norm in the preparation of the 10th party congress.

On the tasks in agriculture, Erich Honecker underlined the significance of its production results for the stable supply of the population. Everything possible must be done to make an increasingly better use of the great potential of the agricultural producer cooperatives and the state farms as well as their cooperative establishments. Our agriculture, as is well-known, is characterized by cooperative ownership which offers great long-term development possibilities.

Erich Honecker dealt extensively with measures for the opening up of additional reserves in agriculture in 1980 in order to increase production and lower production costs, and thus render costs and results more favorable from the economic point of view. The Politburo has taken fundamental decisions on that. A recommendation was adopted which includes principles for the work of the cooperation councils in socialist agriculture. The decision on tasks and working method of the Kreis councils for agriculture and the food industry aims in the same direction, especially by increasingly involving cooperative peasants in their work. The Politburo has advocated the holding of Kreis peasant conferences and welcomed the initiative of many cooperative peasants in the broader development of private plot farming.

The further strengthening of economic capacity is decisively determined by the scientific working results of the GDR Academy of Sciences, the universities and colleges. The task of fully grasping the close interactions of basic research, applied research, technical development and production, and simultaneously securing the necessary investment, was called a valuable source for the acceleration of the scientific-technical progress. The planning for further research in natural sciences and medicine would also contribute to this.

In the field of popular education, party work is directed at the thorough evaluation of the Eighth Pedagogical Congress. Purposeful work is being done in shaping the higher secondary schooling more broadly in its content, in order to deepen its polytechnical character and to further improve communist education. Questions of popular education are at the same time genuine questions of the further course of the socialist revolution. Tasks of the party organizations in their work with educators were tackled from this perspective.

In his talk, Erich Honecker also discussed tasks of public health; significant means were appropriated in the 1980 plan which have to be used in the most efficient way.

Manifold Cultural Life

Erich Honecker called the further development of the manifold intellectual-cultural life in the GDR a firm component of our policy for the benefit of the people. In all the party organizations, dealing with intellectual-cultural life and extension of comradely cooperation with cultural workers and artists should become an increasing concern.

Tasks of the state organs were also discussed in the talk. Erich Honecker outlined experience gained in the field of regional rationalization and paid tribute to the development of the community associations. The higher effectiveness of the deputies and popular representatives are of great significance. Erich Honecker also discussed the treatment, response and evaluation of petitions by citizens: It must be done with thoroughness and care and the counsellors should be accountable to the popular representatives for it. Other statements dealt with consolidation of the legal system.

The citizens' demands for a high quality of life in the residential areas and their readiness for cooperation are on the increase, therefore all party organizations are under an obligation to increase the workers class influence in the social life of the state and to support the National Front more effectively, especially the comrades in the local committees and in the leaderships of the house associations.

Proceeding from the high achievements of the Free German Youth in the national economy, in education and in national defense, Erich Honecker emphasized the significance of communist education of all young people. [paragraph continues]

Preparations for the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Army's victory over fascism and the Fifth Friendship Festival of the GDR and the USSR Youth to be held in May of this year in Karl-Marx-Stadt shall be implemented in that spirit. Special attention is paid to the workers youth, their economic initiatives and their youth brigades as well as to youth projects. The "Berlin FDJ Initiative," the biggest central youth project so far, has developed into a significant FDJ contribution to the further shaping of our capital and contributes to the communist education of young people.

Other statements were dedicated to the task of gradually improving the conditions which enable women to meet their obligations as equal members of society on their jobs and in their capacities as mothers. We can state with joy that both birth rates and the percentage of working women are on the rise. The latter amounts to 50.2 percent of all working people; more than 70 percent of the women have concluded occupational training.

In tackling future tasks of physical training and sports, Erich Honecker opposed the wild anti-Soviet rabble-rousing campaign triggered off by reactionary forces at the initiative of the U.S. against holding the Olympic games in Moscow and the call for an Olympic boycott. The GDR, in line with the Olympic idea, determinedly opposed such machinations and will contribute its share to the success of the Olympic games in Moscow.

The speaker dealt extensively with increasing defense power, the military protection of socialism and the GDR's state security. International developments require that we be vigilant at all times and ready for any eventuality.

Further Strengthening of Our Party's Combat Power

Erich Honecker thanked all the party staffers in the name of the Central Committee for their activity and stated that the SED's authority and refulgence has markedly increased through consistent implementation of the policy adopted by the ninth party congress. Having mentioned the combat strength, the high educational level and the political maturity of the party, he spoke on the growing demands on the SED's role as leading social and political force on its deeply mass-affiliated working style. An atmosphere must be created in all party and working collectives in which performance can prosper and in which shortcomings are dealt with in a critical way.

After speaking on the increased propagation of the revolutionary, progressive and humanistic traditions of our people's history, Erich Honecker outlined conclusions for the overall political-ideological work of the party and tasks of the press, radio and television.

An extensive section of the talk was dedicated to the basic organizations as the party's basis. On the combat programs for 1980, which are currently being discussed by them, Erich Honecker said: In the spirit of the Lenin saying that the economic national plan is in a way the second party program, the combat program of the basic organization expresses its partisan position on the decisive economic goals. The Central Committee decision on control of party documents and correct registration is to be thoroughly explained to everybody in the course of the February meetings.

In the Spirit of Preparation for the 10th Party Congress

In conclusion, Erich Honecker said that with 1980 the year has begun in which work increasingly centers on the preparation of our party's 10th congress. In all fields of social life we must work in order to fully implement the decisions of our ninth party congress. A social highlight will be the 35th anniversary of the liberation of our people by the Soviet Army from Hitlerite fascism, which we are celebrating on 8 May this year. He wished all comrades full success in their further work.

BERECZ HOLDS PHONE-IN PROGRAM ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD301452 Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Charlie Coutts commentary]

[Text] One-sided media handling of news was one reason for the overlong [word indistinct] of cold-war ideas on the public mind. There are signs that some sections of the media in the United States, perhaps even more so [word indistinct] than in Britain, are stealing back into the idea that the other side's point of view is better left unheard. Carlie Coutts says that here in Hungary, the media continues to give the public every opportunity to make independent judgements:

President Carter's message to Congress last week was given immediate and extensive coverage by the Hungarian media, and the very next evening--on radio's monthly 3-hour phone-in program--[word indistinct] Janos Berecz, head of the party's department of international relations, answered listeners' questions.

Some of the current American thinking behind President Carter's action was expounded by former Assistant Secretary of State Eugene Rostow. In an interview with Hungarian radio's Washington correspondent, Rostow [words indistinct] described detente as the (?opium) of the West and the Soviet Union [words indistinct] and urged action by the West with China to restore what he called "stability." When challenged by the interviewer about this doomsday view of the future, Rostow implied better doomsday than see his grandchildren live as Soviet citizens.

In a second interview from Washington, Francis Seidner, spokesman of the State Department Bureau of European Affairs, expressed moderate optimism about international relations.

These two interviews set the stage for a stream of phone-in questions to Janos Berecz. How serious was Carter's threat? Would the Soviet Union be hurt by the grain embargo? Would the socialist countries step up military spending and would Afghanistan, like China and Egypt, turn eventually against the Soviet Union?

To these, Berecz replied in reverse order: Afghanistan's leaders were (?convinced) that Soviet aid was the only way to help their people, and, Berecz said [words indistinct]. No, there was no immediate need for the socialst countries to increase military spending (?which is 5 percent of the Hungarian national income now). Yes, when the harvest had not been really good the grain embargo would hurt the Soviet Union but when the Soviet Union had been much weaker, it had survived much greater embargos. Yes, Carter's threats had to be taken seriously. In response to a specific regional action, America was responding with a global doctrine--and Berecz pointed to differences between American and Soviet approaches to international relationships. (?The USSR allowed Nixon's visit to Moscow to go ahead despite the monstrous attacks on Cambodia). [words indistinct].

SZEKER, VERESS LEAVE FOR MOSCOW TRADE, NUCLEAR ENERGY TALKS

LD281835 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker and Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress have left for Moscow. Gyula Szeker is to take part in the session of the intergovernmental committee coordinating the cooperation of the CEMA countries' Committee for Nuclear Energy Machine Building.

Peter Veress is to hold discussions with his Soviet host Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, about economic contacts between the two countries.

ECONOMIC SESSION WITH VIETNAM ENDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD191554 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 18 (MTI)--The deliberations at the 8th session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission concluded on Friday in Budapest with the signing of a protocol by the commission's co-chairmen Janos Borbandi and Do Muoi, Hungarian and Vietnamese deputy prime ministers respectively.

The body reviewed the state of implementation of the resolutions adopted at its previous session. It established with satisfaction that economic cooperation between the two countries has fruitfully developed and their relations have further consolidated. They studied in detail the execution so far of the 1976-80 economic cooperation programme and outlined the future tasks.

The sides observed that the planning and construction of industrial establishments stipulated in the programme and the development of Hungarian-Vietnamese economic collaboration were progressing at a suitable pace. However, relevant possibilities in the forthcoming five-year term should be explored and subsequently these should be taken into consideration while coordinating medium-range plans.

The commission took note of the provisions of the 1980 Hungarian-Vietnamese goods exchange and payment protocol which stipulates a turnover of 33 million roubles and which was signed in November last year in Budapest. The body entrusted the foreign trade enterprises of the two countries to take measures for faster deliveries.

The session accepted reports presented by the central planning organs and positively evaluated talks conducted on cooperation in the 1981-85 span and on prospects of expanding economic ties. It entrusted the relevant ministries to continue specialist-level discussions.

The Hungarian-Vietnamese commission termed fruitful the work so far of the sub-committee dealing with technical-scientific cooperation and outlined further tasks in this context.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE LEADERS HOLD DISCUSSIONS WITH KISZ

Meeting with Marothy

LD251544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The KISZ Central Committee has approved the party's endeavors to insure that the most important future tasks are formulated in a frank atmosphere, and to take all innovative initiatives into consideration. This was emphasized, among other things, at a session debate on congress guidelines. In the debate following first secretary Laszlo Marothy's opening speech, the participants stressed that youth policy considerations receive adequate emphasis in the document and that the views of young people are in harmony with the analysis given in the guidelines.

However, they consider that more specific goals, goals more open to verification, should be formulated as regards the development of democracy. The ways in which democratic forums can involve them even more closely in the decision-making processes are a decisive aspect of the successful realization of our socioeconomic goals. It is also very important that the largest possible number of well-prepared young people should attain leading posts. It was also mentioned in the debate that among the problems facing young people, the housing situation still occupies prime position. Price increases have also made it more difficult to acquire a dwelling. State support for students should also be reorganized and life for handicapped young people should be improved.

Meeting with Kadar

LD251545 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar and the secretaries of the party Central Committee visited KISZ Central Committee headquarters this evening and held a discussion with members of the KISZ Executive Council.

TU COUNCIL STRESSES NEED FOR BETTER CONSUMER GOODS SUPPLIES

LD281744 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The National Trade Union Council Presidium has met in session. The meeting, which was held to discuss consumer goods supplies, was told by Vilmos Saghy, minister of internal trade, that the range of cheaper goods will be reviewed and adjusted to take account of the new price levels. The minister stressed the need to improve the supply of cheaper goods to enable people on low incomes to purchase suitable items. The minister announced that the supply of certain goods to public bodies will be restricted. Thus, authorities and enterprises will be forbidden to buy office furniture imported from capitalist sources and their purchases of home-produced furniture will also be restricted to free supplies for the population.

DROP IN ELECTRICAL POWER CONSUMPTION REPORTED

LD281112 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI)--Due to the lower rate of industrial growth, the transformation of the industrial production pattern underway and the central and local energy-saving measures, the Hungarian national economy used only 30,300 million kilowatt-hours of power in 1979, instead of 31,500 millions as planned. In other words, the consumption figure rose by 1.6 percent compared to the anticipated 5.5 percent.

The volume of energy to be consumed in 1980 is 31,700 million kwh, or 4.5 percent more than last year. Out of this, 7,600 million kwh will be imported, the rest coming from domestic power plants. This target, however, carries numerous factors of uncertainty, for it is possible that the various austerity measures will result in a smaller than planned consumption this year again.

The power plants in Hungary expect to use up 17 million tons of coal, 3,000 million cu meters of natural gas and 1.4 million tons of fuel oil in 1980. In terms of heating quality, coal and hydrocarbons will account for one-half each of all electricity produced. This year the overall consumption figure for combustibles grows by a mere one percent, for the increase in current consumption will be covered by imports practically in full.

CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE THREATENS COLD WAR

AU301250 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 29 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Editorial commentary by "(Kis)": "Policy of Tension and Confrontation"]

[Text] President Carter's State of the Union message to congress has dotted the "I" with regard to U.S. foreign policy. Couched in cold war terms the message was in a way the concluding part of the so-called Carter doctrine--so termed by the Western press--which gives place of pride to the efforts to accelerate the growth of armaments and to conduct U.S. policy from a position of strength.

The presidential message was based on the assumption that the United States should recover the position of most powerful state in the world--a position supposedly lost in the past few years--and that it must therefore be capable of responding rapidly to events in all the regions of the world in which U.S. interests might be threatened. The sources of crude oil, which the United States and the West must have, are the prime concern. That was demonstrated by the confirmation of the U.S. plans concerning one of the most important oil-producing regions. "Every attempt," President Carter said, "by an external power to gain control over the Persian Gulf will be regarded as a direct threat to the United States' most vital interests. Such an attempt will be repulsed by all possible means, including armed force."

As you can see, the "justification" of the policy of U.S. armed interventions, the time and place of which can now be determined by the United States as it pleases, has been formulated.

President Carter's enunciations, which are saturated with ferocious anti-Soviet attacks, have evoked responses throughout the world of a very differentiated character. There is no doubt that they have gladdened the hearts of the champions of increased armaments and imperialist diktats--the hearts of the so-called hawks. However, we should bear in mind that there are enough leaders of states who are disturbed by the policy of tension and confrontation. Already New Delhi has aired its fears in view of the dramatically increasing U.S. assistance for Pakistan, a turn which is creating a dangerous situation on India's borders.

In the United States itself critical voices have also been heard. For example, California Governor Edmund Brown said that President Carter's policy constitutes a "return to Vietnam" and is a "bad service to young Americans, the United States and world peace."

Some Western observers commenting on President Carter's present policy refer to the examples of U.S. armed interventions during the cold war and Vietnam aggression. They point out that the return to the tendency toward the United States' playing the role of a "world gendarme" threatens an outbreak of conflicts whose results cannot be calculated. The French Press Agency AFP has stressed that many West European governments are maintaining a "far-reaching prudence" because the so-called Carter doctrine amounts to a threat to the present achievements and further prospects of the dialog and economic cooperation between East and West. It is no accident that while criticizing Washington's moves, James Reston, one of the famous American commentators, has pointed out that many allies are questioning the assumptions of such U.S. policy.

There is no doubt that that stream of critical analyses will gain in depth because the history of the years of the cold war has proved that the policy of tension and diktat, to which the United States has returned, does not produce the results expected by its architects. On the contrary, it evokes the opposition and protest of all peace-loving men and nations.

PAP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN KANDAHAR

LD311026 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jan--By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz: Kandahar, the former Afghan capital, is now the place where the whole complexity of the country's present situation is more perceptible than in Kabul or other regions of Afghanistan.

Since there are no high mountain ranges between Kandahar and the Pakistani border, counter-revolutionary gangs stationing in Pakistan penetrate into the Kandahar Province deeper than into many other regions. They never attack stronger military bases and usually satisfy themselves with terrorist and sabotage actions. The "Moslem fraternity" fanatics are more numerous here than anywhere else.

In Kandahar, the "Moslem fraternity" spreads leaflets calling on the population to seek shelter in Pakistan from "Kafirs" (the unfaithful). The appeal seems to pass unnoticed since there are (?no) signs indicating that the population of the city decreases. The reports carried by the Western press to the effect that Kandahar is a dead city since the whole population had escaped to Pakistan are not true.

The main problem of the local civil and military authorities are terrorist actions. The terrorists, whose bases are located inside Pakistan, are given military aid by China and other countries.

According to reliable sources in Kandahar, the province is penetrated by six bands, 400-600 men each. The Afghan authorities know that one of the bands received 13 Chinese-made artillery guns over the last 4 months. Several weeks ago the Afghan Army destroyed a 260-person band in the mountains 65 km off Kandahar. The band's arsenal hidden in the caves included, among other things, 9 Chinese-made armour-piercing guns.

Kandahar already has a considerable collection of weapons seized from the rebels. Western reporters were shown Chinese machine guns, British rifles and American detonators (whole boxes of which had been seized from the rebels in the vicinity of the Pakistani border).

The inhabitants of the province have reasons not to regret Amin but they have a good memory of Nur Mohammad Taraki, the first leader of the April revolution, whose name is associated with agricultural reform which gave land to the poor. The peasants from Arghandab, a village 12 km off Kandahar, told today a group of foreign correspondents that due to Taraki they became land holders for the first time in their lives. Secret nooks in their clay huts hold title deeds signed by Taraki.

PROTOCOL ON TRADE, PAYMENTS SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU290959 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Correspondent Tomasz Walat report]

[Text] PAP--On 23 January the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR signed in Warsaw a protocol on trade and payments. The mutual trade resulting from the agreements on economic cooperation will amount to almost 6.7 billion convertible zloyts this year.

Czechoslovakia will supply Poland with low and high voltage electrotechnical products, metal machine tools, locomotives, railroad cars, trucks, agricultural machines, component parts for the production of tractors, textile and footwear machines, mining machines and installations, construction machines, road-building machines, medical equipment, spare parts and ball bearings. Of raw and other materials Czechoslovakia will supply us with magnesite, kaolin, casts and forgings, metallurgical articles, glass, building materials, synthetic compounds and fibers and chemicals. Czechoslovakia will also supply us with many industrial consumer goods, including mopeds, sports and tourist articles, furniture, cosmetics, medicines, office equipment, curtains, carpets, mats, heavy textiles and footwear.

Polish export to Czechoslovakia will be dominated by machine tools, electrotechnical equipment, mining and metallurgical installations, cranes, transportation equipment, textile machines, machines for chemical and rubber industries, construction machines, road-building machines, electronic and computer installations, farm machinery and implements, and components for tractor production. The work of the Polish enterprises engaged in the construction of various projects, including the Prunerov II power station, refrigerating plants, causeways and other water installations and chemical plants, will continue. Coal, sulfur and salt will be the main raw materials sold to Czechoslovakia by Poland. Our export of consumer goods to that country will include clothing, electrotechnical articles in common use, furniture, cosmetics, sports articles, toys, fruit and vegetables.

The domestic markets of our two countries will be enriched by the exchanges of consumer goods carried out by the domestic trade and cooperative organizations.

In keeping with the decisions adopted at the meetings between representatives of the party and state authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR and with the agreements reached by CEMA bodies and the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the exchanges resulting from specialist and cooperative accords play an important role in mutual trade. The goods produced under the specialization and cooperation schemes will account this year for about 26 percent of the mutual trade resulting from the trade protocol (31 percent in the group of machines and installations).

The protocol was signed for Poland by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, and for the CSSR by Frantisek Mares, first deputy minister of foreign trade. CSSR Ambassador Jindrich Rehorek was present.

Polish-Czechoslovak economic cooperation has been characterized for years by dynamic development, which is closely related to the increase in the two countries' economic potential. The development of trade in goods is a direct and tangible measure of that cooperation. The CSSR is Poland's third trade partner after the USSR and the GDR. The CSSR's share in the turnover of Polish foreign trade amounts to about 9 percent.

Our trade with the CSSR is being implemented on the strength of the 5 year trade agreements, which are the bases of the annual trade protocols. Our mutual trade last year was worth over R1.5 billion for the first time. Nevertheless, the rate of trade has somewhat slowed down recently. One reason for that is bilateral restrictions on investments imports. Machines and installations account for over two-thirds of mutual trade.

After the USSR, the CSSR is the second largest buyer of Polish machines and installations, which meet about 12 percent of Czechoslovak needs. The construction work performed in Czechoslovakia by Polish enterprises is of great importance in increasing and balancing our trade.

Insuring mutual supplies of raw materials, fuels and production materials is of great importance for the two sides.

Those supplies are the second largest item of Polish-Czechoslovak trade.

Although the protocol provides for increases in the trade of market goods, it should be stated that this trade has still not been developed on a scale to satisfy the consumers of both countries. (Consumer goods account for only 10 percent of mutual trade.)

Taking into account the needs and resources of the two countries' economies, we can assume that mutual trade in the eighties will be much more extensive than in the seventies and will help to a greater extent solve the vital problems of Poland's and the CSSR's socioeconomic development. The concluding work to coordinate the 1981-85 plans serves that purpose.

FRG YOUNG COMMUNISTS VISIT FOR TALKS, MEETINGS

AU291753 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 28 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students a delegation of the Spartakus Federal Marxist Union of FRG students visited Poland on 21-25 January. Klaus Winkes, deputy chairman of the union, led the delegation.

The Spartakus Union is a Marxist organization under the ideological leadership of the DKP. The Socialist Union of Polish Students has maintained contacts and cooperation with the federal union from the very beginning. Cooperation includes exchanges of study groups and delegations, joint seminars and similar functions. Last fall a Spartakus delegation attended a camp organized by the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

During their stay in Poland the West German students had a number of meetings and talks, including those in the PZPR Central Committee, where they were received by Maria Wojtkiewicz, deputy director of the Department of Social Organizations and Tourism, in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and in the Main Administration of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth. In Krakow the delegation met with city authorities and the leadership of Jagellonian University.

The Spartakus delegation had talks with the leaders of the Socialist Union of Polish Students. The two sides protested against the recent decisions of the NATO states to deploy new nuclear weapons in Western Europe and condemned the anti-detente character of the activities of the capitalist states, particularly the United States. The two sides noted the need to intensify activities to accelerate the process of normalization of Polish-FRG relations, especially in view of the actions of some forces in the FRG that continue to upset that process.

At the end of its visit the Spartakus delegation was received by Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S STRAUSS

Andrei, Others at Dinner

AU310914 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Text] During the visit to our country of Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union of the FRG and minister-president of Bavaria, the FRG Embassy in Bucharest gave a dinner 29 January.

The dinner was attended by Stefan Voitec, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and vice president of the State Council; Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Aurel Duma, secretary of the SDUF National Council and minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Eduard Eisenberger, chairman of the Working People Council of German Nationality; and by other officials.

30 January Departure

AU301915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1547 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/1/1980--Franz-Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, minister-presiden' of Bavaria, left Bucharest on January 30 after visiting Romania at the invitation the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

MACHINEBUILDING MINISTER AVRAM HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU301916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 30/1/1980--The minister of machine-building industry of Romania, Ioan Avram, now on a visit to Moscow, had talks with V.F. Zhigalin, minister of heavy and transport engineering, and V.V. Korotov, minister of power engineering of the USSR, as well as with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and of aircraft industry. Examined were questions concerning bilateral economic exchanges, the collaboration and cooperation in production between the two countries.

RADULESCU IN ATHENS, HOLDS TALKS WITH PAPANDREOU

AU301557 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], met in Athens with Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, who is visiting Greece at the invitation of PASOK.

On the occasion, friendly greetings and best wishes were conveyed on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expressing thanks, Andreas Papandreou extended sentiments of high esteem and appreciation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his prodigious activity carried out in the process of building socialism in Romania, for developing friendship and cooperation between Greece and Romania and for his firm and principled position of promoting detente, peace and cooperation in the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI WRITES ON CEAUSESCU'S FOREIGN POLICY

AU261550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/1/1980--The conception of Romania's president includes, in a tight interdependence, the struggle for peace and detente the world over, the attainment of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the settlement of a new international economic order, the elimination of all colonial sequels and the total triumph of the national liberation struggle, the political settlement of all interstate litigations, the elimination of force and of the threat of force from the inter-state relations, the unhampered assertion of the inalienable right of each and every people to decide on its fate, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei writes in an article printed in the latest issue of the Romanian weekly LUMEA.

Romania's foreign policy--the author writes--meets the needs of securing a climate of peace and collaboration on the one hand, a sine qua non for the implementation of the country's development programmes, and takes into account the loftiest commands of mankind, of the historical progress in this last quarter of a century, on the other.

After highlighting the fundamental ideas in point of foreign policy included in the report Nicolae Ceausescu presented to the 12th congress of the RCP, the author goes on: revealing the confrontations sharpening these days between the two opposite tendencies: towards maintaining the spheres of domination, towards their redivision on the one hand, and the tendency of ending the imperialist policy of force and dictate, the spheres of influence, or securing the independent assertion of all the nations of the world, detente and peace, on the other, President Nicolae Ceausescu laid special stress on the necessity of action to be taken for securing the victory of the forces fighting for free, self-dependent development.

Of great importance is the emphasis placed every time by the Romanian head of state on the overwhelming role devolving today on the peoples in the correct settlement of the international issues, shows the author, highlighting the conviction that world peace is indivisible, that the violation of the new principles of relations in a certain zone is embarrassing, even harmful, to the entire architecture of international relations.

Given the accentuation of international tension, Nicolae Ceausescu has stated from the rostrum of the congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, his conviction that it is in the people's power, everywhere, to oppose a resolute no, in unity and all firmness, to the policy of force, of arming of return to the cold war, and in view of attaining these goals, the Romanian head of state is granting special importance to the reestablishment and reinforcement of the unity and solidarity of the socialist states, by overcoming, through political negotiations the differences in one problem or another, by firmly chanelling all efforts for consolidating their work together which would benefit each state in part, the general cause of detente, peace and socialism in the world. Faithful to the same spirit is the permanent concern of Romania's president for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned states, of the developing ones, in the fight for liquidating underdevelopment, for setting up a new international economic order, for reinforcing national independence and sovereignty against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and dictate, of hegemonism.

Within the same framework is to be placed the unfailing stand of Romania's president for a reinforced cooperation of all the world states, irrespective of social-economic system, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, for the consolidation of the course towards detente and peace, international understanding and collaboration.

Nicolae Ceausescu unswervingly militates for the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the communist and workers' parties, with full observance of each party's right to independent draw up its revolutionary tactics and strategy, for a better collaboration between communists, socialists and social-democrats, national liberation movements, ruling parties from developing countries, between all democratic progressive, antiimperialist forces. Romania's president is highly valuated all over the world due to his unflinching work for the promotion and observance by all states, of equality in rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, non-recourse to threat and use of force--the keystone of peace, detente and international collaboration. Given the current international conditions it has become all the more important that everybody observe these principles with respect to everybody, this being the sole alternative to the poisoning of interstate relations, to the worsening of the international situation.

Then, the article points to Romania's merit, specially to that of President Nicolae Ceausescu to unabatedly militate for the settlement of all litigious issues, of all states of tension and conflict by a political, negotiated way, with a definite ban on the policy of force and interference, for a timely resolution of any conflictual state by the parties concerned, so that things do not go too far to be controlled anymore, for their settlement, quietly and patiently, with due consideration paid to all parties' interests, thus avoiding the overcharging of the agenda of pending international issues, as well as the concomitant multiplication and superposition of their effects on the general climate.

Life has confirmed that recourse to military actions, to armed interventions, to force, not only fails to resolve the problems, relax the tension, ensure durable solutions, but also disguises other possible factors of tension and strain, threatens the course to detente, peace and independence of peoples, and may prompt a return to the cold war.

Referring to the activity of Romania's president for the elaboration of the concept of European security and cooperation, for defending the objectives of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid, the article goes on:

Highlighting, each time, the major significance of passing to concrete measures for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place, Nicolae Ceausescu has formulated an all-inclusive program, combining measures for halting the manufacture and improvement of nuclear arms and for destroying the present stockpiles with the withdrawal of troops and liquidation of military bases from foreign territories, the dismantlement of military blocs, the guarantee of equilibrium and equal security for the parties by cutting back on armaments, on military budgets and troops.

The article outlines the conception of President Nicolae Ceausescu about the need for democratization of international relations, for eradication of underdevelopment and narrowing down the gaps between the developed countries and the developing ones, the importance attached to other international organizations and bodies.

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST RETURN TO COLD WAR

AU252000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

["A Major Demand for Safeguarding World Peace"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/1/1980--In a commentary signed by Radu Bogdan, SCINTEIA of January 25 pleads for the settlement of the litigious issues by means of negotiations exclusively.

One of the basic orientations running through Romania's foreign activity like one clear thread is the steady concern for the extinction of all hotbeds of tension and conflict, for the negotiated settlement of any problems and differences among states. Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have [as received] always declared most energetically and perseveringly, under all circumstances, for a peaceful, political, negotiated solution to any interstate disputed issues.

Romania's major concern for the abolition of the policy of threat or use of force, for the political settlement of all differences stems out from the historical experience, from the vital demands of peace, from the peoples' primordial interests. The latest international developments confirm once more the necessity of solving any litigious issues by negotiations exclusively, as a prerequisite and a lasting guarantee for the maintenance of general peace and security, for the ensurance of each people's right to freely and self-reliantly develop.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted in the speech he made at the congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, one can note that, lately, international tension has got more marked, that there have been elements providing a real danger of comeback to the old policy and old practices of the "cold war", as an outcome of the tendencies to redivide the spheres of influence, of the (?sharpening) economic and political contradictions among some states or groups of states. Consequently, the international political situation has become tenser now than ever after the Second World War, and hence there is the danger of widescope military confrontations. In a world, like ours, of ever closer interdeperdepences, where highly destructive arsenals have been accumulated, there is a permanent risk for any conflict not to remain within the respective area but to degenerate into wide-scale conflicts endangering general peace.

The fact that this state of tension exists, that the political climate and the relations among some states have deteriorated must not in the least lead to the conclusion that, in these conditions, the dialogue, the approach to problems by political means, by negotiations would have an illusory or utopic character--SCINTEIA writes. On the contrary, the very manifestation of such like tendencies towards tension (?makes) the necessity of dialogue and negotiations more imperative, no matter how contradictory the stands would be. Only in this way can the escalation of tension, the comeback to the old practices of the "cold war" and even the intensification of these practices be prevented, can tension be diminished, can an atmosphere propitious to solving the problems so as to meet the interests of peace be re-established.

Starting precisely from this worrying situation, Romania's president reiterated the call of the RCP and the Romanian state to do everything possible for hindering the accentuation of tension, for solving all problems only through negotiations, as well as Romania's determination to spare no effort to this end. No matter how complicated international issues are--the RCP general secretary pointed out--no matter how complex and prolonged the negotiations could be, they are the sole alternative to the use of force and, therefore, to a destructive war.

It is an axiomatic t uth that the policy of force maintains and aggravates the states of instability and tension, favours and stimulates the atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust among states, being also an element which brakes the process of expanding manysided collaboration among all the members of the international community, a factor which prejudice the peoples' general interests.

The political negotiated settlement of interstate differences--the Bucharest newspaper emphasizes--is an objective demand of the contemporary world development, stemming out from the deep-going transformations which have been taking place and are getting ever more marked, from the structure and character of the new relations that should steadily govern the contemporary world. In the conditions in which, as an outcome of the course of history, the present-day world offers the image of a wide diversity of states, different in size, in social-political system, in political views, it is imperative that they should have relations of good coexistence, of collaboration and understanding as a primordial demand of peaceful coexistence.

The groundwork of these relations consists in the strict observance of the principle of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, mutual advantage, in the assertion of each people's imprescriptible right to be master of its own destiny and of its national riches, in the renunciation of force and threat of force--the negotiated settlement of any litigious issues being precisely the logical corollary of these principles.

It is true--and the analysis made in the repo. of the Twelfth RCP Congress showed it conspicuously--that, in the contemporary world, there are many problems, some of them particularly complex and difficult, unsolved or inadequately solved. Subsequent to the long imperialist and colonialist domination, there are a series of territorial disputed issues, of problems regarding frontiers or ethnical or religious questions. Further issues have occurred, generated by differences of views, by various contradictions, by aspects of the struggle for zones of influence. All these problems, without exception--as RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in the report he delivered to the party congress, as well as in the speech he made at the congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front--whatever their nature or place of manifestation, irrespective of the area where they occur, can be solved by negotiations.

Given the so complex character of these problems, their settlement entails steadfast efforts. Even if solutions cannot be given at once, any step made to this end is very important, can contribute to paving the way to reach global, comprehensive and lasting solutions. It is particularly important that the negotiations be held in a constructive spirit of mutual esteem and regard, that responsiveness and comprehension be shown to each one's point of view. And even if the way to understanding is difficult, the interests of peace require that the sides should manifest patience, should unflinchingly go along this line.

A real, efficient and durable solution to the differences opposing one state to another can be reached only through the constructive contribution and participation, on an equal footing, of all the sides interested, through the observance of each one's right to have its say on matters directly concerning it as well as on all problems facing the present-day world. Likewise, the United Nations Organization is called upon to play an important role in the rapprochement of the sides involved in the surmounting of the states of tension and conflict and in the successful unfolding of negotiations, the provisions of the charter themselves stipulating the maintenance and consolidation of peace, the peaceful settlement of all interstate differences as the major goal of the organization.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT RCP CEREMONY ON HIS BIRTHDAY

AU261845 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at ceremony on his 62d birthday at the RCP headquarters in Bucharest on 26 January--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: To begin with I would like to warmly thank all members of the Political Executive Committee for the wishes and congratulations addressed to me on my birthday. I also want to warmly thank party-state activists, the communists, the working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people for the wishes, congratulations and sentiments addressed to me on this occasion. I consider this as an appreciation of our party's activity and of the correct party policy of building socialism, insuring the people's well-being and happiness and strengthening the sovereignty and independence of the country.

I consider the praise for my activity as an expression of the fact that, together with the entire collective, with the Political Executive Committee, the Central Committee, all the party and all the people, I act to attain the great goals included in the party program. As I have said on other occasions, too, there is no higher goal for me but to serve the cause of socialism and communism, my people's interests for well-being, happiness and independence and the overall cause of socialism, detente and peace in the world.

I do not intend to dwell now on domestic or foreign issues. We have a clear program. The 12th party congress has adopted particularly important decisions for the new developmental stage of Romania; the congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] has endorsed these decisions and has demonstrated the great unity of all our people around the party and their unswerving determination to implement the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

We have achievements, but we also have shortcomings; there are many difficulties and there is a lot to be done to insure the unswerving implementation of the party program and the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the SDUF congress. It is now necessary for each of us to act in his particular field and together, in full unity, to implement these decisions. In spite of all existing difficulties, about which I talked at the 12th congress and do not wish to dwell upon now, there are all the prerequisites for fulfilling the program and decisions of the 12th congress, if we work properly. We are sure that all our party, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all people, in full unity, are determined to carry out this program; this, I believe, is the best guarantee for carrying out and fulfilling this wonderful program which will raise our country onto a higher level of progress and civilization.

Indeed, there are difficult problems in international life--both economic and political problems. Actually, there is a close interdependence between these problems, which mutually influence each other. I believe that our party-state policy in this respect is quite clear and unanimously approved by all the people. It also enjoys real appreciation at the international level, because it proceeds from the need to develop cooperation with all states, regardless of social system and because we really act to develop relations with all socialist countries, the developing countries and the other states, including the developing capitalist states, in the belief that only through broad international cooperation can we attain the goals of our people and of all peoples for well-being and independent socioeconomic development.

We lay great emphasis on the observance of national independence, on noninterference in domestic affairs, on respect for sovereignty, on nonuse of force and the threat of force and on equality of rights, since these principles are the best basis for a policy of cooperation, detente and peace. Any violation of these principles and of a people's rights implicitly affects the policy of detente and peace and thwarts the efforts of peoples for socioeconomic development and well-being. It is necessary to continue to consistently promote this policy in all fields, to broadly expand our cooperation and to unswervingly work for detente, peace and observance of each nation's independence.

On this occasion, I would like to again express the conviction that, in spite of the current tensions and of the serious problems in the international life, there are real opportunities for overcoming this situation and insuring the continuation of the policy of detente in Europe and throughout the world. As we established at the 12th congress and the SDUF congress, we are dutybound toward our people and the overall cause of detente and peace to do everything possible to contribute to attaining this policy. I would like to reiterate the need to take firm and resolute action, each at his place of work, to implement the 12th congress decisions, to do everything to strengthen the party and its force and unity, the guarantee of successfully implementing all our goals, and to act in the spirit of the SDUF decisions to ceaselessly cement the unity of all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people around the party, the leading political force in our society.

It must be well understood that when talking about unity around the Communist Party we mean the party's broad integration with the people's masses; we do not mean unity around a group of people, even if numerous, in the Communist Party, but a unity between the men in the Communist Party with those who are not yet in the party--all of us working toward the same goal of building socialism and communism in Romania and insuring the fatherland's independence, socialism and communism. I stress this because we must understand that the very development of socialist democracy is not to be attained by a broader or narrower representation of the masses in the party but by the direct participation of the broad masses and all social categories in running the society. This is the kind of socialist democracy we are aiming at and which we must continuously develop in our country. This will lead to an even greater increase in the party's leading role, along the lines I just referred to, and will raise all our people to the level of socialist consciousness and of conscious participation in implementing the entire domestic and foreign policy of our fatherland.

I would like to mention the important role of our Central Committee in carrying out the 12th congress decisions, the important role of the Political Committee and other bodies of the Central Committee and the Political Executive Committee as well as the role of our party bodies; and generally speaking, of our state bodies, which must act in the spirit of communist principles to insure full unity of action in all fields and complete unity of views on all issues concerning the development of our socialist fatherland and of the domestic and international policy.

I thank you once more for the congratulations, wishes and sentiments addressed to me and I wish the Political Executive Committee and each of you success in all your activities; let us do everything to fulfill the duties entrusted to us by the party and people in all fields of activity. I wish for the continuous strengthening of our party and its unity and the strengthening of the unshakable unity of our people. May we successfully carry out the decisions of the 12th party congress and the SDUF congress.

As far as I am concerned, I assure you of the fact that I will do everything, as I have thus far, to fulfill my duties to the party and people, to insure the development of all our activities in a spirit of full unity and collective work and also to increase everybody's responsibility at his place of work.

I will unswervingly serve the people, their independence and well-being, socialism, communism, and peace. I thank you. [applause]

SCINTEIA COMMENTARY MARKS CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

AU26 546 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/1/1980--It has become a tradition of the Romanian people to celebrate on January 26, every year, the birthday of the RCP general secretary, President of the Republic Nicolae Ceausescu--an anniversary of the entire nation's unity around the party and its leader, SCINTEIA writes in its Saturday editorial.

The boundless attachment to and confidence in the Romanian Communist Party--the newspaper points out--are deeply rooted in the working people's consciousness, are today an essential trait of the Romanian people's spirit for which victory of the revolution of national and social liberation, all the tremendous revolutionary transformations which raised it to a free and dignified life are indissolubly linked to its guidance by the party.

Referring especially to the last 15 years that elapsed since the Ninth RCP Congress, to the unprecedented dynamism of the country's economic and social development, SCINTEIA further writes: All the achievements scored in this period are organically related to the steady consolidation of the party, to the development and improvement of its role as leading political force in the Romanian society, to the activity carried on by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the helm of the party and state.

Led by President Nicolae Ceausescu--the mouthpiece of the CC of the RCP highlights--that dream so dear to the Romanian people has come true, for which so many generations fought centuries on end and laid down their lives--to be full and sole master of its own destiny, to live in dignity, to have its say on everything concerning its life and future, to be its own leader, and master of its land's riches, promoter of a real, authentic democracy, understood as the exercise of the entire power by the people and for the people. President Nicolae Ceausescu is the initiator of the wide-scope improvements made in the last few years in social organization and government, the builder of a unitary, harmonious system whereby the broadest masses participate in decision-making in all fields of activity, in running and solving public affairs.

Highlighting then that one of the Romanian president's main corners has been the consolidation of the unity and brotherhood of all the country's citizens, whatever their nationality, grounded on full equality of rights, the quoted newspaper goes on: From the clearest affirmation of their deeply democratic stand on principles concerning the national question up to the tangible measures adopted in this spirit on most varied planes-juridical, political, political-organizational, economic, cultural--everything illustrates the consistency with which the RCP general secretary sees to it that all Romania's citizens actually and equally benefit by the achievements of socialism, be able to plenarily assert themselves in the economic and social life, united by the same fundamental interests and aspirations, by the unflinching attachment to their homeland.

The article highlights the importance of the Romanian president's theoretical work: a revolutionary thinker with a broad horizon, courageous promoter of the new, constant opponent to rigid patterns alien to the demands of life, social development and the country's realities.

He has elaborated theses of high scientific value, original, genuinely new solutions to questions of the economic and social development, creatively applying the universal truths of dialectical and historical materialism. He armed the party and the people with clear orientations in building the new system, in decyphering the complex processes of world's contemporary development, making a remarkable contribution to enriching the treasure of scientific socialism.

With President Nicolae Ceausescu the qualities of the profound thinker go hand in hand with those of the man of action, able to organize, on a social plane, the transformation of the theoretical conclusions into mobilizing programmes. His example, as one of the most authentic popular leaders in the history of the Romanian people, SCINTEIA further writes, has lended to the RCP a highly efficient style of work characterized by an indissoluble link with the broad masses of peoples, a thorough analysis of relations, a comprehensive approach to problems.

The newspaper also points to the contribution Nicolae Ceausescu has made to strengthening the party and to enhancing its leading role in the Romanian society.

Stress is laid on the merits of Romania's president in elaborating into fact the country's foreign policy, on his tireless struggle for the promotion of a new policy in international life, of democratic interstate relations, fact which imposed him as an outstanding personality of the world political life, as promoter of freedom and progress.

AGERPRES ON POWERPLANTS ON THE DANUBE

AU261610 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1218 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/1/1980--The third year of work has started at the Iron Gates II. At Ostrovul Mare 1980 will be the "year of the foundations" as 1979 was "the year of the precincts".

While this is the third year of activity at Iron Gates II, it will also be ten years this year since, on August 14, 1970, the first hydropower unit of the Iron Gates I hydropower and shipping system was connected to the national grid--after 2,200 days and nights of work--marking the moment when the river started being harnessed. It will be ten years this year--the first year of the eighties, a decade by the end of which Romania will be one of the few energy self-sufficient countries in the world--since the biggest hydropower system on the river and one of the biggest in Europe and in the world was built near Drobeta-Turnu Severin, through the joint work of the Romanian and Yugoslav builders.

1980 is the second year of activity on the site of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol water-power complex, an outcome of the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, inaugurated on April 5, 1978. The complex, made up of two hydropower stations will produce two thousand million kwh annually, turning the Danube into a 280 km long lake in keeping with the designs. Thus as a result of the storage lakes of the Iron Gates I and II systems half of the Romanian Danube will become a big lake.

The building of the hydropower complex at Turnu Magurele-Nikopol, as well as of the hydropower and shipping system at Iron Gates II recently formed the object of the by now traditional meeting between the relevant authorities, held in Sofia. On the occasion the sides agreed to jointly endeavour for solving the problems that require additional study and analysis as soon as possible. Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia also decided to make further efforts for capitalizing the hydropower potential of the Danube.

Undoubtedly, important progress was made in Sofia towards solving the questions of common interest raised by the building of these great power plants. The results of the meeting are an expression of the three nations' aspirations for constantly expanding and deepening their relations of good neighbourliness and collaboration. In this respect, it is significant that after the Sofia tripartite meeting, the relevant ministers of Romania and Bulgaria signed a protocol to be added to the agreement whereby the competence of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian commission in charge of the hydropower engineering complex at Turnu Magurele-Nikopol will also be extended over the water-power complex in the Cernavoda area on the Danube.

The Danube epic does not end here. At the Twelfth RCP Congress, the Romanian head of state announced that more hydropower strongholds would be built on the Danube as well as on other Romanian inland rivers. According to the long-term energy programme adopted by that forum, Romania will capitalize the entire power potential of the Danube by the end of the next decade, both by developing her collaboration with the riparian countries and by building hydropower plants in the Romanian sector of the Danube.

PRESS MARKS 1859 UNION OF MOLDAVIA, WALACHIA

AU241325 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 24 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/1/1980--The Bucharest press of January 24 marks in articles and special columns the 121st anniversary of the Union of Moldavia and Walachia, highlighting that both Romanian principalities elected Alexandru Ioan Cuza on January 5 and 24, 1859 as their ruler.

The anniversary of the union this year falls within the context of the actions marking another memorable moment of the national history--2050 years since the formation of the first centralized and independent dacian state led by Burebista. The newspapers also mention the events arranged on the same occasion in big Romanian towns, almost in all the localities of the country, which recall the Romanian people's century-old aspiration and fight for the union.

The entire nation's energetic act, the 1859 union academician Stefan Pascu notes in an article printed in SCINTEIA meant the rallying of the conscious efforts of successive generations, efforts underlain by the unity of origin, language, customs, material and spiritual links that have always united the Romanians despite the temporary borders.

The Romanian newspapers stress that the accomplishment of the union of the two Romanian countries was not fortuitous, conjunctural, was not a present of the European diplomacies, but an outcome of the entire Romanian nation's firm fight. The union of the principalities paved the way of the new state to progress and civilization, being only a first step towards the union of all the Romanians within the borders of a single national state, act accomplished on December 1, 1918.

In the years of socialism, the unity of the country has been consolidated by its growing economic power, by the deep-going transformations that took place in the economic base and in the social structure, by the guaranteed equality of rights of all citizens, whatever their nationalities.

NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE ON AFGHAN CRISIS, SOLIDARITY MISLEADING

AU290810 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 26 Jan 80 p 29 AU

[Vlado Jarc article: "What Is True Internationalist Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] The spectrum of deliberations about whether the Soviet Union reckoned with everything that has followed its military action in Afghanistan is very wide, even when viewed from Moscow. Some people are inclined to believe that "everything" was foreseen and as evidence for their claim they quote Leonid Brezhnev, who said that the Central Committee and the government had acted in full awareness of their responsibility and that they had "taken into account" the overall situation. According to the extreme view, Afghanistan is so important for the Soviet Union that no price is too high for it.

An extreme view of another kind, which certainly belongs among pure speculation, is that the Afghan action was supposed to have been the answer to American action in Iran, action that did not take place. Thus, the Soviet action has been left "in the open," exposed to all criticism and countermeasures, while according to another view of the same kind, Moscow expected greater U.S. involvement, but the United States has missed its opportunity....

Naturally, these speculations do not lead far because in politics it is much more sensible to assess what someone has done than what one thinks. From this point of view the paths Soviet propaganda has taken considering the consequences that have arisen in international political life following the Soviet action in Afghanistan are certainly interesting and also significant. There are, of course, many difficulties and dilemmas because the Soviet action has again put the basic questions of international coexistence very vigorously on the agenda, particularly the right of every people to its own sovereignty. There are several possible solutions for these dilemmas. The simplest is to pretend that everything that is unpleasant has simply not happened.

The Soviet political weekly NOVOYE VREMYA has broached a topic that one has not been able to explicitly trace in the Soviet mass information media thus far: What is the reaction of the communist parties to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. On this occasion, they clearly state that not all communist parties agree with the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Nonetheless: Most communist parties do agree with this intervention--it is possible to conclude this from the title of this NOVOYE VREMYA article which states that "Communists Agree with the Afghan Revolution." The title thus contains what is not disputed at all, and the reader thus gains the impression that communists throughout the world welcome the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Accordingly, there is only one conclusion: The fact that the Soviet Union helped Afghanistan also militarily is a "contribution to the security of peoples, to the strengthening of the general position of the forces of democracy and social progress, and this also means a contribution to peace throughout the world," NOVOYE VREMYA says.

In its article NOVOYE VREMYA does not mention contrary views. Above all one cannot find in the article the positions of those communist parties that do not agree with the Soviet thesis on the forms of internationalist solidarity, yet the author of the article lists by name some thirty communist and workers parties. The logic of this method is quite clear, namely that the choice lies solely between what is "progressive" and what is "reactionary." To put it in another way, NOVOYE VREMYA offers only a decision for this or that bloc. According to NOVOYE VREMYA, what is involved is merely "the nature and forms of internationalist solidarity with the revolutionary parties" and for this Soviet political weekly that solidarity is completely "in accordance with the principles of noninterference and sovereignty in the relations among states."

SUNDIC: OLYMPIC BOYCOTT COULD PROMPT MADRID CSCE BOYCOTT

AU301815 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbian 1400 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Just as many times in the past, the latest deterioration of the international situation, which has seriously jeopardized detente, has not bypassed Europe either. On the contrary, in its turbulent history Europe has been and remains the most precise seismograph to provide the best insight into all political and economic disturbances in the world. Our commentator Milika Sundic says:

Europe has been equally affected by both the Iranian and the Afghan crises, the first because of Europe's dependence on oil and the second because of the possible consequences for world peace in general. Both developments in Iran and in Afghanistan has increased bloc confrontation, primarily the Soviet-American confrontation, and have led to disagreements within the blocs themselves, although those disagreements are not equally visible.

Namely, the American and European allies are not inclined to follow the retaliatory measures against the Soviet Union that were proclaimed by President Carter, while the Warsaw Pact countries are increasingly more overcome by fear at the thought that the Soviet-American confrontation may divert them from solving the great economic problems facing them.

All in all, it has been a long time since Europe was in a more unenviable position than now, because everything that has happened lately or is happening now is not of its choice, but rather it was imposed on it by the superpowers. Nonetheless, one cannot say that Europe has reconciled itself to the newly arisen situation: That primarily refers to the nonbloc and neutral countries. Although under unfavorable conditions, efforts to halt a deterioration of the international situation and to accelerate the preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting are increasingly more noticeable in Europe.

That will not be easy at all because the holding of the Madrid conference does not depend solely on who is in favor of the conference and who is against, but rather on the readiness of all participants to further contribute fully to its success. Taken formally, all are in favor of holding the Madrid meeting, but they do now want to share the responsibility for the current difficult situation caused by the blocs' behavior.

At the time of the Belgrade meeting, for instance, the international situation was much more favorable, but, nonetheless, there were no real results. What was involved at that time were disagreements over human rights, while what is involved now are human rights as well as the far more serious matters which directly threaten world peace. The holding of the Moscow Olympic games is jeopardized because of the Soviet military action in Afghanistan. That is another burden for Europe of which one cannot easily free oneself. On the contrary, the situation is such that the holding and success of the Madrid CSCE meeting depends on what happens with the Olympic games. If the United States boycotts the Olympic games and if some of its European allies join the boycott, it is logical to assume that the Soviet Union and its allies will boycott the Madrid meeting. Incomplete Olympic games will mean its failure, while the failure of the Madrid meeting or the failure to hold it would be even greater.

Hence, the question arises as to who would want to assume such a responsibility. It appears that in making unreasonable moves the great powers act as if they do not take that into account. Moreover, one gains the impression that they do not care much either for the Olympic games or the Madrid meeting, particularly if one or another thing cannot serve the settling of accounts between the blocs as was the case at the time when the polemic about human rights flared up.

The European nonalined and neutral countries are not alone in not wanting to reconcile themselves to this situation.

Dissatisfaction over the behavior of the superpowers is increasingly more vociverous within the blocs, too. Many people see a ray of hope in that, hoping that something can be done, to the benefit of both the Olympic games and the Madrid CSCE meeting and, thus, to the benefit of peace in Europe and in the world.

As a European and nonalined country, Yugoslavia is making great efforts to overcome existing tension and to create prerequisites for a dialog on all unsolved questions. There is no alternative to the policy of detente, and that also implies more responsible behavior of all countries, primarily of the superpowers. Any other road would lead to an impasse.

ALBANIAN ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL SUPPORTING SFRY PRAISED

AU301058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 80 p 9 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Together With Our Neighbors"]

[Text] It is clear that we live in a region that is not immune to the influences of alien forces and interests, that is, the influence of the military political groups, which in their mutual confrontation and expansionism see "a vacuum," "gray zones" or spheres of interest involving equally divided interests precisely in our area.

On the other hand there can be no doubt that since World War II the Balkan region's general security has evolved simultaneously with the strengthening of nonalinement and of the principle of full sovereignty and independence. This has narrowed the scope for direct bloc rivalry in this region and has made it possible for the Balkans to lose its so greatly abused international attribute of being a "powder keg."

Guided by the wisdom of the ordinary people that a good neighbor is often better than one's own brother, no one has grasped this better than President Tito, who has raised good relations with our neighbors to a high priority task in the struggle for a firm international peace on the one hand and the struggle against all hegemonism on the other.

In this connection President Tito has been constantly guided by two essential components of our foreign political activity: The view that nonalinement represents the best basis for defending and advancing our national interests and the view that the principles of full sovereignty, independence, autonomy and equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit are of primary importance among other things also and for the development of good neighborly relations. It is clearly within this framework rather than through the involvement of any outside force or within the framework of someone's hegemonistic aims that solutions must be sought for certain historical injustices toward the individual peoples in this region (in this connection history was a stepmother in relations to some of the Yugoslav peoples).

The results of this policy are now becoming more evident and this policy contributes among other things also to the reputation of all countries of the region. Regardless of their individual sizes, different international positions or orientations, the countries of this region are successfully overcoming also the latest aggravation of international relations by asserting the principles of independence and cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Naturally, some of these countries continue to maintain their bloc ties with one or another military-political group but what is essential in this connection is the general desire to accord priority to joint interests before any bloc interests, to emphasize cooperation rather than differences and in some bloc countries (for instance, Romania and Greece) to place the main stress on the importance of preserving their independence as the primary national interest.

In this context the evolution of neighboring Albania's positions especially in relation to Yugoslavia and Greece deserves attention. It seems that, adhering to the known positions of principle of non-affiliation with any of the blocs and a strict preservation of autonomy, the responsible factors of Albania are on a good road to making a significant contribution to building better relations in the Balkans and strengthening peace in Europe in general, regardless of their ideological reservations about our country.

A recent editorial of the leading newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT is illustrative in this respect. Strongly protesting against the Soviet military action in Afghanistan, the Albanian newspaper says that the Balkan peoples threaten no one but that at the same time they are not afraid of any threats. Referring specifically to the possibility of (or rather speculation about) aggression against Yugoslavia, ZERI I POPULLIT points out: "Everyone may rest assured that, should the question of defending Yugoslavia's freedom and independence against imperialist aggressors arise--no matter from where they may come--the Albanians and the Yugoslavs will once again struggle jointly against their common enemy, just as they have done in the past."

We are convinced nevertheless that no such development will take place but it is good both for Yugoslavia and for Albania as well as for peace in Europe that our two countries show the same determination to defend their independence. These are the great results of the policy of good neighborliness that is based on mutual interests and further asserts the principles of noninterference, mutual respect and independence, principles by which we are guided in our relations with all countries.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES AFTER 1 DAY VISIT

LD281920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, left Belgrade today after his 1-day working visit. At Belgrade airport Minister Pahr was seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and his associates.

The Austrian foreign minister and his host the federal secretary of foreign affairs held a thorough exchange of views on the development of bilateral cooperation and on topical questions in the field of international relations.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Willibald Pahr noted with satisfaction that the good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Austria are developing successfully, on the basis of agreements reached during the visits by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and during the earlier visit of the Yugoslav foreign secretary to Austria. During the talks the joint view was expressed about the need to make further efforts to expand and enrich bilateral cooperation with new forms and substance and also to make progress in all the areas which are of significance for promotion of overall cooperation.

The two ministers also discussed the latest development of the international situation, special attention being paid to hotbeds of crisis. It was noted that current events in the world confirm that the policy of detente has no alternative. Both sides stressed that the international community must make maximum efforts to bring about detente and consolidation of peace, security and cooperation.

In this context the ministers pointed out the need for persistent and constant involvement by the world community to prevent the increasing use of force in international relations, interference in internal affairs of other countries and the imposition of outside will.

In this context special emphasis was placed on the significance of the further affirmation of the principle of independence, sovereignty and autonomous development of every country. The importance of the policy of nonalinement as an independent and global factor in international relations was stressed in this connection.

In their talks the Yugoslav foreign secretary and the Austrian foreign minister placed particular emphasis on the need to preserve and strengthen security and cooperation in Europe in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act. In this connection Josip Vrhovec and Willibald Pahr paid special attention to the preparation for the forthcoming CSCE meeting in Madrid this fall and stressed the role of European nonalined and neutral countries in the process of the development of detente, negotiations and the consolidation of mutual trust and cooperation.

During their talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, the ministers pointed out the useful nature of the meetings and contacts between the representatives of the two countries in order to exchange views on all the questions of cooperation on a bilateral and international plane.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec gave a luncheon in honor of Minister Pahr during which appropriate toasts were exchanged. The luncheon was attended by Federal Executive Council member Vojo Skendzic; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Political Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Dr Aleksandar Fira, president of the Federal Committee for Legislation; and other Yugoslav figures.

Pahr Comment on Visit

AU291543 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 29 Jan 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Christine von Kohl dispatch: "Vienna and Belgrade Concerned for Detente"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The world situation is very tense. In this situation neutral and nonalined states have the important task to try with every means to maintain detente. That was the conclusion arrived at by Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr and his Yugoslav counterpart Vrhovec at Pahr's unannounced lightning visit to Belgrade. The two politicians also want to stick to the planned CSCE follow-up meeting in Madrid.

In assessing the international situation--which was "comprehensively" discussed--the Austrian and Yugoslav views were identical on essential points. The Madrid CSCE meeting is to be held, and must be made a success.

Asked by DIE PRESSE whether the "pure working visit" had been inspired by official Yugoslav statements about "troop movements on Yugoslavia's borders--which could only have applied to East bloc states--Pahr replied: "Not at all. We do not regard Yugoslavia as threatened, either internally or from outside. This opinion expressed by us was acknowledged with satisfaction by the Yugoslav side."

Asked why he made his trip at this particular time, Pahr answered with a counter-question: "When would there be a better time for an exchange of opinions than during this particular international situation?"

Pahr, who was also received by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic, had received telephone confirmation of the date of his trip from Belgrade only as late as Friday afternoon [25 January]. On Monday afternoon, the foreign minister returned from Belgrade to Vienna.

KARDELJ MEMOIRS PUBLISHED ON 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH

Dolanc on Kardelj's Life

AU252130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

["At the Center of Attention" program]

[Excerpts] A number of festivities in the coming days will mark the 70th birthday of Edvard Kardelj, one of the outstanding figures of our revolution, thinker, Marxist, politician and statesman. In this connection, Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received two Radio Belgrade journalists and answered some questions relating to the life and work of Edvard Kardelj: [Begin recording]

[Question] Comrade Dolanc, you were one of the close associates of Comrade Kardelj. Please tell us what Comrade Kardelj meant for our revolution?

[Answer] I had the great luck of working with Comrade Kardelj for almost 20 years, the last 20 years, and I may say that in my assessment Comrade Kardelj was a personality who--with his learning, his knowledge of Marxism, his far-sightedness, with the fact that he always looked forward and was always able to grasp the feeling of the masses--was always able to feel what at a given moment was most suitable and most necessary to formulate, if I may say so, for action by the vanguard of the workers class, which is to say the party and later the LCY.

I see a new quality in that Tito and Kardelj realized that the party may succeed only if it will open itself to the workers class and the people. If you follow the line of the party from that moment when this became, I may say, the basic strategic thought of the party, if you follow the party line from then up to this day, you will see that it has been continuous, that it has been in a constant dynamic development.

You will see that this made the broadness of the national liberation uprising possible, that it made possible at the same time, I would say, the transformation of this uprising into a revolution, that it made it possible for us in the revolution itself to feel concretely the first beginnings of self-managing social socialist relations, and that this simply demanded that the sociopolitical system, the role of the party and the role of the state should develop in the direction in which they did develop after the victory in 1945 and in which they are still developing.

If you wish, Kardelj's last work--"The Directions of Development of the Political System"--is a logical extension of all that our history has lived through and that essentially has happened in our country. I am deeply convinced that our party could not go along any other road but the road of the development of socialist self-managing relations, which at the same time means bringing the broad masses of the people into, so to say, the process of decisionmaking and this at the same time means a struggle for a constant democratization, humanization of human relations.

[Question] Comrade Dolanc, you have mentioned that a book of reminiscences by Comrade Kardelj will be published as part of the celebrations of Edvard Kardelj's 70th birth anniversary.

[Answer] In fact this is not a memoir in the conventional sense of the word, for Kardelj never wrote about himself. And the same applies here. These memoirs--allow me to call them so--are not an autobiography, his life. I believe that such creators as Kardelj was do not even require such memoirs, so that the world can learn about Kardelj and his thought and work in such a way.

In this work, he very realistically, frankly and objectively describes events, people and personalities as he saw and experienced them. He does not write about himself, but he writes about the situation of the period, the events and personalities.

He writes very objectively about Stalin and his contacts with our movement and party both during the war and immediately after the war around the time of the peace conference. The period about 1948 and our conflict with the COMINFORM is particularly interesting. He presents even Stalin objectively: All his good points and merits that Stalin undoubtedly had as an historic personality, as well as all those points in which Stalin, in Kardelj's opinion, distorted--so to say--the ideas of the Great October Revolution and in which his tyrannical nature caused much evil both to our country and to the international communist movement.

I personally think that this historical truth presented by Kardelj at the same time constitutes a great contribution to the present time in the sense that it is urgently necessary that the young generations--and others beside--should realize what an original, authentic revolution and a liberation struggle of a people mean on the one hand, and what hegemony means on the other, what the struggle for the division of the spheres of interests means, what the interest of a great power, even imperialist ones, means. For instance, he writes in a very interesting way about the role of Churchill and all Churchill's machinations with the former royal government in London. He interprets in a very interesting way the Tito-Subasic agreement and the subsequent entry of the former royal ministers into the provisional government, and so on and so forth. But he does all this in an objective and realistic way, with full responsibility to--I would say--the history and to the present time.

Therefore Kardelj's works [Dolanc corrects himself] this work by Kardelj will certainly cause great interest. It will show the continuity of our party's line, the continuity of the development of the revolution. It will show the continuity of the development of the thought of the socialist self-managing society. Among other things, for me it provides a very clear answer to the question why a conflict arose between us and the Soviet party, or I may say Stalin. It shows that self-management is not just a consequence of the conflict but a cause of the conflict. It provides very clear answers and shows the struggle behind the scenes about the division of the spheres of interest. It shows how there is not much great thinking of principles concerning the others when the interest of one big power or another is at stake, but that the thinking is above all about their own interests.

It is very interesting how Comrade Kardelj describes the role and the work of Comrade Tito and with what respect he speaks about his role, how he assesses him as a strategist of the revolution.

Termed 'Significant Work'

LD270807 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Within the framework of the celebrations of Edvard Kardelj's 70th birthday, the first book of memoirs of this great revolutionary, statesman and thinker, whose immense life's work is embedded in the foundations of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, was presented to the public in Ljubljana today.

The formal press conference at which Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about this significant work by Kardelj, was attended by Sergej Kraigher, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Franc Popit, direct associates of this publication and by representatives of the Yugoslav and foreign press.

The book entitled "The Struggle for the Recognition and Independence of New Yugoslavia, 1944-1957" was prepared by an editorial committee consisting of Dr Vladimir Bakaric, Stane Dolanc, Stevan Doronjski, Fadil Hodza, Lazar Kolisevski, Sergej Kraigher, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Franc Popit, Petar Stambolic and Vidoje Zarkovic.

Numerous works and the manuscript heritage of Edvard Kardelj, Dolanc said, in particular in the sphere of the theory of socialism and self-management but also in such other spheres as the socio-economic and political self-managing system, the sphere of international relations and above all the movement and policy of nonalinement, relations in the international workers' and communist movement, the construction and character of power and the development of socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, works in the sphere of historiography, the national question, the role and place of the Communist Party, on the working class, on science, culture, social critique and many other works are still unresearched and not prepared for publication as collected works, not even as large thematic entities. The work on this is still ahead of us. This immense wealth which has been left to us after Kardelj's demise, the wealth of his works already published and of the written words not yet published represent a precious cultural-historical treasure of all of our nations and nationalities and even of all peoples of the world.

Speaking on how the publication of Kardelj's memoirs had come about, Dolanc said that the idea and deliberations about writing the memoirs had been put forward by Kardelj himself for the first time in 1975.

Dealing with the content of the book, Stane Dolanc dwelt on some of its individual parts. Beginning the memoirs with the arrival of the supreme headquarters of the National Liberation Army and the Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia and other central organs on the island of Vis, Kardelj delineated the space and time in which the difficult political and other efforts aimed at recognizing and preserving the independence of a new Yugoslavia began. In the second part he described the attitude of the Western allies toward the royal government in London and King Peter, towards the Chetnik movement by Draza Mihailovic and Stalin's attitude and his policy toward the national liberation movement and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia at that time. Here Kardelj analyzes the military-political, international and other conditions of the emergence and development of these political events within this framework and puts on paper his recollections of the talks with individual personalities, for instance with Togliatti, etc.

A special chapter entitled "Recollections" deals with the formation of the temporary government and the Constituent Assembly of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia. In this chapter Kardelj deals in particular with the Tito-Subasic agreements, with his first meeting and talks with Stalin, with the first Constitution of new Yugoslavia.

As the head of the Yugoslav delegation at all peace negotiations Kardelj describes the 1945 and 1946 negotiations in London and Paris, in particular with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Austria, and the attitude and policy of the Soviet Union in these negotiations as well as the attitudes of other allied countries.

One of the particularly significant chapters of the book deals with the COMINFORM conflict with the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, that is, with Stalin's attack on Yugoslavia and the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. In this section, Kardelj gives a cross-section and analysis of the development of Stalin's attitude towards new Yugoslavia, starting with the first days of the national liberation struggle, postwar talks with Stalin by Tito and Kardelj, negotiations on a federation with Bulgaria and the first sessions of the COMINFORM, and an objective assessment of Stalin's personality. This section ends with an analysis of the causes which had led to a complete break of relations between the two parties and to an unprecedented pressure exerted not merely on the party and its leadership but also on the whole country and on our peoples.

Kardelj's memoirs end with a description and analysis of the development between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union after Stalin. In that part he talks about the Belgrade and Moscow declaration, about the meeting of the communist parties in Moscow in 1957, about meetings and talks with Khrushchev, Mao Zedong and other personalities at that conference.

At the end of his description of recollections, Stane Dolanc said: "Openness and objectivity, critical feeling for subtleties and assessment of personalities and events as well as a critical attitude towards himself and towards his own action--in the context of which he does not bypass anything but (?tries) to describe as truthfully and as fully as possible the time and the historical period of which he writes--this is the basic characteristic and quality of Kardelj's narrative in this book.

"The Yugoslav and world public have received with the book 'The Struggle for the Recognition and Independence of New Yugoslavia, 1944-1957' a review, an analysis and a synthesis of the most significant events in an historical period which had been by many of its aspects truly fateful for Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities. With this book, the historiography of the 20th century has been enriched with the testimony of a man who lived and worked in that time and who was a direct participant in the events which he describes."

Review of Doronjski Article

LD261521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Tomorrow's issue of BORBA carries a comprehensive article by Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, devoted to the revolutionary, theoretical and practical work of Edvard Kardelj. The supplement, short excerpts of which we are transmitting, is published under the title "A Revolutionary Fighter and Theoretician of Revolution."

"As Comrade Tito's closest and first associate, Comrade Kardelj at all stages developed Tito's revolutionary idea as an overall Marxist strategy for our revolution," Stevan Doronjski says at the beginning of his article. At all crucial moments of the history of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities in the last 4 decades Kardelj, through his scientific analysis, opened up the paths for the resolution of social contradictions, illuminating clearly the directions of further socialist development.

That was not all. Kardelj's creativity lay in the constant linking of theory with practice. The revolutionary strategy which he defined always contained essential social prerequisites--very clearly and specifically presented, enumerated and illuminated--for the realization of revolutionary aims and details of the basic political and social-class forces capable of realizing these aims, as well as those which oppose them and whose resistance must be overcome, the complex contradictions of the paths of socialist development which need to be resolved and specific forms and methods of political action by subjective forces in the struggle for the realization of these aims up to and including the elaboration of a system of suitable institutional forms and their legal and political provision.

Thus Edvard Kardelj was both the theoretician of our revolution and a revolutionary fighter who, in the process of trying to convert theory into practice--to make theory really practical and practice theoretical--outlined strategic orientations and formed them into specific institutional solutions essential to socialist development and into specific action programs for subjective socialist forces.

This invaluable contribution by Edvard Kardelj to our revolutionary theory and practice is well known to communists, to the working class and working people of all our nations and nationalities.

It is incorporated in organizations of associated labour, the delegate system, self-management interest communities, the federal structure and the whole political system of socialist self-management--in short, in all social relations through which our country's working people pursue the struggle for the further development of our self-management, independent and nonalined socialist community.

"In the last year we have already felt the great loss of Kardelj's creative activity, to which we grew so accustomed, and of his constant theoretical revelation of the essence of the complex social processes which we initiated, as well as of the handling of the specific matter of continuing to build up the system of socialist self-management. But we have been left his theoretical work as a pointer to theoretical thought and practical action in the realization of our historic tasks.

"If we approach Kardelj's theoretical work from the viewpoint of our current and future tasks and if we want to draw ideas from that work for the struggles which we are waging today and which we will be waging tomorrow--and we really want to do this--then first we must press precisely his understanding of socialism, an understanding which is the theoretically developed idea of Tito's that without revolutionary development there can be no realization of socialism, for the building of socialism is the revolutionary process of constant changes in the existing order.

"Developing this idea of Tito's, Kardelj emphasized that socialist society has its own dialectical contradictions which stimulate it into constant improvement. Therefore it is essential for revolutionary fighters to constantly use their revolutionary consciousness and revolutionary means to fight so that socialism might, so to speak, constantly continue to move forward step by step."

In expanding on Kardelj's theoretical concept of socialism, Stevan Doronjski recalls that first and foremost he emphasized that we are living in an era of stormy socialist transformations of the world which is clearing the way in most varied manners and in very differing forms, stressing in this connection that it is precisely this variety of socialist paths which constitutes the basic law of socialism.

"Kardelj at the same time warns that socialism is burdened with contradictions and the vestiges of relations and concepts of the society from which it arises. This is reflected not only in the internal social relations in socialist countries, but also in relations between them, as well as between socialist and other countries. Hence not only disagreements arise, but even antagonistic opposition between socialist countries, particularly if some outdated and conservative element wants to impose itself by force on other countries in the name of socialist solidarity and socialist ideology. Therefore Kardelj clearly and explicitly warns that every hegemonist tendency is in deep opposition to the elementary interests of world socialism. These ideas of Kardelj's on socialism as a world process and its various paths and contradictions are exceptionally topical today and reveal to us the essence of many events with which we are confronted."

Nevertheless, Doronjski understandably devotes most space to Kardelj's scientific, theoretical and practical contribution to the trends of our revolution and the construction of harmonious and equitable relations between the nations and nationalities, our nonalined foreign policy and, naturally, the development of self-management and our socio-economic and political system.

In this part of the article Stevan Doronjski, among other things, describes how Kardelj, generalizing on the rich experience of the path of self-management, arrived at the conclusion that workers cannot become true masters of the conditions and results of their work through the practice of freely-associated labor alone.

Doronjski adds: "Edvard Kardelj emphasizes in particular that social property is not the monopoly right of a single element in society, that is, of the state, the work collective or the individual worker. It is the joint property of all those who work, and therefore also the property of every individual working person, in that it insures the right to work by means of social resources, together with all his other rights connected with that basic right to work. This also assumes the workers' responsibility to realize these rights and obligations in full equality with all other workers in associated labor--workers who have the same rights, obligations and responsibilities relating to the management and disposal of these resources, decisionmaking in work and business activity, planning, the acquisition and distribution of income and expanded and social reproduction as a whole."

"Thus associated labor, in which the action of objective economic laws and the conscious self-management activity of working people are united, places the working person in the socioeconomic position which enables him to become the real master of the conditions, progress and results of his labor, by exercising increasing control over the broad spectrum of social production. The working person becomes the real subject of the whole of socialist development. This also stimulates his interest in the implementation of production forces and in general in the further development of socialist society.

"Thus the political system also ceases to be separated from the producer and his activity. It is constituted and developed as a political system of associated labor (or as Kardelj said, the political system of socialist self-management) through the delegations which enable producers from grassroot organizations of associated labor to make a decisive contribution to the solution of all questions of the socialist community. Edvard Kardelj demonstrated in theory and devised through experience the point that self-management processes can only develop democratically to the extent that they are borne by the multitide of self-management interests of all subjects of socialist society--the working person, the organizations of associated labor, the municipalities, provinces, republics, federation and sociopolitical organizations.

"Kardelj clearly said here that it is not only a question of the free realization and action of various interests, but rather their direct coordination, a constant process of synthesis of these interests at all levels of social organization."

"The free demonstration of the pluralism of self-management interests and their coordination is only possible through the further strengthening of all the forms and contents of socialist democracy in which the leading role of the working class is insured in all decisive points. Hence the democratic self-management process of agreement making and social agreement seeking among all working people and political subjects, along with a respect for the relevant objective laws of material production and social trends, is the most democratic path and form of resolving the contradictions of socialist society."

The final part of the article expounds on Kardelj's view of the role of the LCY in the various aspects of our revolutionary process.

SLOVENE MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KARDELJ'S BIRTH

LD261601 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the birth of the revolutionary, statesman and thinker Edvard Kardelj, a joint session of all chambers of the Republican Assembly, the Slovenia Presidency and delegations from sociopolitical organizations was held in the large hall of the Slovene Assembly building in Ljubljana today.

As well as sociopolitical, cultural and scientific workers from Slovenia, the spouse of the late revolutionary, Pepca Kardelj, and a delegation from the federation comprising Lazar Kolisevski, Dragoslav Markovic, Dusan Dragosavac, Todor Kurtovic, Mika Spiljak, Sergej Kraigher, Stane Dolanc, Kosta Nadj, Gejko Ubiparip, Vasil Tupurkovski and Dzemil Sarac, also attended the formal session which was addressed by Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee.

The formal session was also attended by delegations from all the republics and provinces.

DJURANOVIC VISITS BELGRADE AGRICULTURAL COMBINE

LD282242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--"Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; Andrej Marino, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, today visited the Belgrade agricultural combine. Petar Zecevic, chairman of the combine's administration board, briefed his guests on development problems and with export possibilities of this the biggest food producing enterprise in Yugoslavia. Zivorad Kovacevic pointed out the need for a more selective allocation of investments, mainly because of a shortage of financial resources.

"FEC President Veselin Djuranovic stressed the neet to promote planned development during the ensuing medium-term period. It is necessary to establish priorities and economic interest for pooling labor and resources and to create export possibilities. In so doing real planning must be insured. This means not making unreliable investments and investing in development programs which will consolidate the Yugoslav economy. Djuranovic pointed out that there are not enough of our own investment resources and that they would be available in greater quantities if income links and interdependence between organizations of associated labor were greater. He stressed that a Yugoslav consultative meeting on agriculture is planned for March. At this meeting the basis and the agreement on the development of agriculture during the ensuing medium-term plan should be reached. Agreement must be reached on what will be produced for domestic requirements only and what for export."

The president of the Federal Executive Council also spoke about relations in the production, processing and trade of agricultural produce. Regarding the joint investment programs with foreign partners for which solutions must be found, he said that they are still not coordinated in the interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries which at the moment are more parastate rather than self-management institutions. Djuranovic endorsed the combine's stabilization programs whereby stabilization measures are spelled out for every worker in work units and stressed that it would be a good thing if this could be achieved throughout our associated labor.

Andrej Marinc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, took part in the conversation. He stressed that the development of the combine was in the interest of associated labor in Belgrade. The first step toward the solution of the combine's development problems, according to him, is in agreement with the Belgrade trade organizations and associated labor. One of the possibilities is also to establish links with other centers in our country.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY--Ljubljana--By order of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, Marko Kosin, hitherto under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador to Italy. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD]